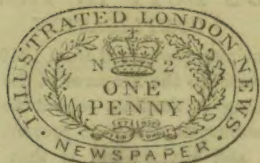


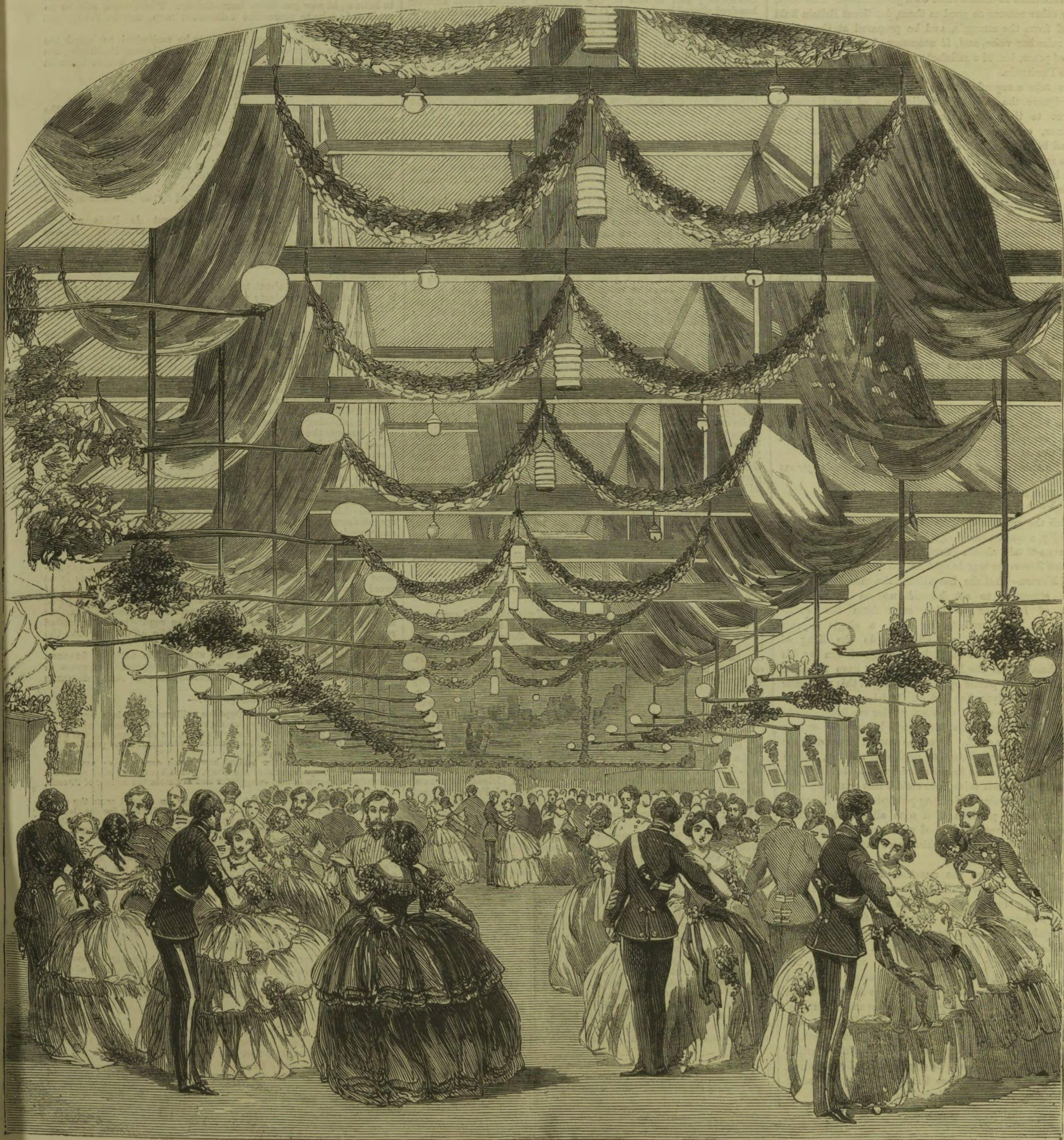
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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]



THE ANNUAL BALL OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AT THE ROYAL ARTILLERY SCHOOLS, WOOLWICH,—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ENGLAND'S DUTY IN THE ITALIAN COMPLICATION.

In the war of principles, postponed from 1849 to 1859, and now—thanks (or the reverse) to the Emperor of the French and his convenient ally the King of Sardinia—about to burst over Europe, the duty of this country is clear;—to prevent the war, if possible, by remonstrance and advice; and if that cannot be done in consequence of the violence of the passions, or the selfishness and rapacity of the ambitions that have been aroused, to arm by land and by sea, and to hold aloof. That is the especial and the obvious duty of Great Britain at the present moment. The issues of a war—either for the establishment of that greatest of modern Utopias, a free and united Italy, or for the aggrandisement of France or Sardinia at the expense of the existing Italian States—are so fearful, the chances of success are chequered by so many possibilities and probabilities of failure, that the world may well hesitate to believe that the Emperor of the French, who has so much substance to lose and so little shadow to gain in the contest, will be desperate or wicked enough to convulse the world for either alternative. Yet it may be that he has so determined, and it is the business of the rulers and the people of this country to be prepared to play such a part in the mighty drama as may be consistent with their high rank among the nations. If France and Sardinia, or any other insane Power, are resolved upon war, the day will come when Great Britain, strong in her unused resources, her character, and her position, will become the arbiter of the struggle. The sympathies of the people of this country on behalf of Italian freedom need have little weight in the matter. The independence and the freedom of Italy, as put forward in justification of their ambition by France and Sardinia, are mere shams and false pretences. Italy might be free without the aggrandisement of either Power; and Sardinia ought to be content with her own independence, without seeking to annex the possessions of Austria, or interfering with the right of the Lombardo-Venetians to choose their own government. Therefore, and for fifty other reasons as good as these, let Great Britain hold herself aloof from the struggle, and be prepared at the proper moment to raise her voice, and, if necessary, her arm, in favour, not merely of peace, but of a satisfactory adjustment of the affairs of the whole Peninsula.

Many who take a superficial view of politics, or who underestimate or ignore the existing complications of our European system, affect to think that the speech of Napoleon III. to M. de Hubner, on New Year's Day, has attracted too much attention, and been exaggerated beyond its importance. But let such persons reflect on what it has already done. Denied as this little speech has been in some quarters, and palliated or explained away in others, it has led to grave events. It has caused loss and depreciation of property on every Bourse and Exchange in Europe. It has filled the minds of commercial men with alarm and disquietude. It has caused the march of an Austrian army of upwards of fifty thousand men for the defence of Lombardy and Venice against internal and external aggression. It has forced the Austrian Government to strengthen its Italian fortresses, and to provision them for the eventualities of a three months' siege. It has caused every State in Europe to think of its armaments, with a view to increasing them. It has even compelled the stern King of Naples to depart so far from the ordinary tenor of his life and the traditions of his Government as to become merciful, to grant an amnesty to upwards of sixty political offenders, and to commute the sentence of the gifted and unhappy Poerio. And, more than this (though the matter was probably prearranged at the Tuileries), it has induced the King of Sardinia to make an intemperate speech to his Chambers—a speech so warlike and offensive in its tone as to be virtually a declaration of war against every State in Italy.

But Victor Emanuel should beware. He is treading on dangerous ground—

That in the captain's but a choleric word
Which in the soldier is rank blasphemy.

And that which the great and potent Emperor of the French may do with impunity, a smaller Sovereign, like him of Savoy, may find it hazardous even to talk about. Sardinia should be taught—as her late luckless Sovereign was taught on his deathbed, after the fatal battle of Novara—that she has neither the moral right nor the physical strength to set herself up as arbitress of the destinies of Italy, or to flinch even from the worst-governed [state in that unfortunate land a single square mile of territory. We do not wish to do the King of Sardinia injustice; but if the world is to judge of him by his speech to his Chambers on the 10th inst., he can have no other motives for exasperating public opinion in Italy at this particular moment than personal, dynastic, and territorial aggrandisement. "Respect for treaties," he says, "does not render me insensible to the cry of grief from Italy." We have yet to learn when or how Italy appeals to him in its grief. Does the Roman population, or the Tuscan, or the Lombardo-Venetian, or the Neapolitan, call on him and on his armies to come to the rescue, and to deliver them from their rulers? No such voice has reached this country;—not even the echo of such a voice. Nothing prompts Victor Emanuel to this perilous career—perilous even with all the strength of France at his back—except the lust of power and territory;—a lust which, if persisted in, may cost him more than a throne, as it did his father before him.

And yet, as regards France, the question of Italy seems very simple. It would be simpler still if France were honest, and the hands of the Emperor clean. It is the undoubted right of Napoleon III. to withdraw his troops from Rome, for those troops never had any legal or legitimate business in such a place. To this extent the Emperor may stand upon his right. But for doing the right thing at the wrong moment he is not entitled to the praise of doing justice. It would have been far better if he had never done the wrong thing;—for by this time, in all probability, the Italian question, having had ten years to seethe and simmer in, would have cleared itself of many existing complications, and perhaps been solvable without the alternative of a war. But, in public as in private affairs, the postponement of a rightful action too often renders difficult and perilous any course of proceeding which it is possible to adopt. And so the Emperor, who sowed the wind in 1849, may reap the whirlwind in 1859.

But rotten and precarious indeed must be the state of Europe when the words or the pretensions of any man can do so much mischief as did the words of the Emperor Napoleon on New Year's Day. Whether deliberately intended for evil, or the chance ebullition of his excited feeling, their effect has been both mischievous and powerful. The whole system of Continental Europe is corrupt. There is no health in it. Happy is it for this country that it has both the moral character and the physical strength to justify it in holding off until the proper moment for interference. At that moment, come when it will, let us hope that Great Britain will not only be able to dictate peace, but to lay its foundations on a basis not easily to be shaken by King or Emperor, however reckless or ambitious.

FETES AT WOOLWICH GARRISON.

THE garrison at Woolwich has recently been enlivened by three entertainments on a large scale—a Military Concert, a Fête to the School Children, and a Ball given by the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Royal Artillery. Of the two latter we give Engravings.

The military concert—at which not less than a thousand persons, non-commissioned officers and men, with their wives and relations, were present—was held during Christmas week. This concert was both vocal and instrumental, the magnificent band of the corps doing the lion's share of the work; and the school pupils (non-commissioned officers and boys taught by Mr. Smyth, the bandmaster) sharing in some very effective part-songs and choruses. This entertainment went off in a first-rate manner; and the non-commissioned officers and men know how to appreciate the kindly and generous treatment of Major-General Sir W. F. Williams and the officers of the garrison, who not only defrayed the whole of the expense, but by their personal attendance greatly enhanced the evening's enjoyment.

ROYAL ARTILLERY REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS, WOOLWICH.

The annual fête to the children attending these schools was held on the 23rd ult., in four of the Regimental School-rooms at Woolwich. The annexed Engraving represents the largest room (132 feet by 32), in which about six hundred children were feasted. Besides these, in two adjoining rooms (60 feet by 40) three hundred more were assembled; and in one of the detached schools about another hundred shared in the good things which had been abundantly provided. The rooms were handsomely decorated by Sergeant Ashton, R.A., with flags and fanciful arrangements of swords and bayonets, and with evergreens, intermingled with artificial flowers, presented by Mrs. Scott, wife of the senior chaplain of the garrison. Noble Christmas trees graced each room, and these were tastefully laden with toys and fruit by some of the young ladies, patronesses of the fête. Conspicuous in the centre were the initials of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort. The Royal Standard of England decorated each end of the room, and over the whole scene a star, in gas, shed a brilliant illumination.

At four p.m. Major-General Sir W. F. Williams, Bart, K.C.B., M.P., Commandant of Woolwich Garrison, arrived, attended by Captain Freeth, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General Royal Artillery, and Major Teesdale, C.B., Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Immediately on the arrival of the General the bugle sounded the call to "attention," and Sir William proceeded to distribute rewards of handsomely-bound books and neatly-fitted work-boxes to the most deserving pupils, at the same time addressing a few kind words to each.

A great number of ladies and gentlemen, also many of the children's parents, had by this time assembled, and the Hundredth Psalm was rendered, as a grace, by about five hundred voices in pleasing unison, and the feasting began. The bugle band of the corps attended in one of the adjoining rooms, and on a raised platform at one end of the large room an orchestra, composed chiefly of non-commissioned officers and boys, pupils in the schools, sang a variety of part-songs, choruses, and rounds, under the leadership of Mr. C. Naylor, one of the schoolmasters. General Williams visited almost every table, tasted the cake, and appeared well pleased at witnessing the unrestrained mirth and enjoyment of the youthful multitude. Certainly Young England showed no signs of degenerating here. Nearly one thousand children were assembled in the school-rooms of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich on this occasion, and so many healthy, robust, handsome forms it would be difficult to match, while it was a rich treat to witness the overflow of their spirits, and to see the vast piles of cake fall before their prodigious appetites. The corps assuredly has no reason to be ashamed of its progeny. Nor is the education of these children inferior to that of any similar class in the kingdom, the course of instruction being, for the most part, prescribed by the Secretary of State for War, by whom, also, all books and appliances are authorised.

The successful management of these enormous schools, which are also attended daily by several hundreds of adults, is highly creditable to Mr. Wharry, the superintendent, and to the masters generally, who vie with each other in attaining the greatest possible excellence in their respective departments.

Major-General Sir W. F. Williams and the officers of the garrison also bore the expense attending this entertainment.

THE ANNUAL BALL OF THE STAFF-SERGEANTS AND SERGEANTS OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

On Friday evening, the 7th inst., the staff-sergeants and sergeants of the Royal Artillery gave their annual ball in the spacious school-rooms at Woolwich, which were placed at their disposal by the kindness of the authorities. The ball-room—the great size of which can be imagined from the fact that two hundred and fifty persons can dance in it with ease—was draped with various flags emblematic of loyalty, and the walls were covered with pictures of military subjects and portraits of eminent officers, to which G. H. Graham, Esq., in his usual kind manner, contributed largely. Nothing could exceed the good taste evinced in the various adornments; and the coup-d'œil afforded by a room filled with more than three hundred brilliant and varied uniforms, and beautiful ladies in ball costume, was magnificent in the extreme.

The ball was honoured with the presence of Sir W. F. Williams, Bart, K.C.B., M.P., Commander of the Garrison; Colonel Teesdale, R.H.A., Commanding Field Artillery, and lady; Colonel Bingham, Deputy-Adjutant General, R.A., and lady; Colonel Franklyn and lady; Colonel Benn, Royal Artillery; Captain Denne, Adjutant R.H.A.; and several commanding officers and adjutants of brigades and battalions.

A number of staff-sergeants and sergeants, with two, and some three, medals on their breasts were present, and their bronzed and scarred visages showed that, although well fitted to do their "devoirs" in the ball-room sterner scenes were not unfamiliar to them.

Dancing was carried on with great spirit until six o'clock the following morning. Sergeant Heddy, who officiated as master of the ceremonies, rendered most valuable assistance in preventing confusion and in keeping the ball moving with vigour and grace. All the arrangements for the ball—which were carried out under the direction of a committee—reflect the utmost credit upon the regiment generally; and the unceasing exertions of Sergeant-Major Lee, the president; Sergeant James Russell, R.A., the secretary; and Sergeant Samuel Macartney, R.A., contributed greatly to the pleasure and enjoyment of the guests.

The refreshments were bountifully supplied in an adjoining room by Messrs. Pain and Son, of Ludgate-hill, and gave universal satisfaction, the enjoyment of which was considerably increased by the excellent performance of a portion of the Royal Artillery band.

Arrangements for the reception of the Prince of Wales have been made at the Hotel des Isles Britanniques, on the Piazza del Popolo, Rome.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The panic on the French Bourse, arising from the untoward aspect of affairs in Italy, has greatly increased; and the Rentes have continued to fall—on one day they fell more than two per cent. Only "offers" on the Bourse are announced; buyers hold aloof, awaiting the course of events, and an extraordinary degree of excitement prevails.

The Paris journals continue to discuss with energy and remarkable freedom the eventualities of a war in Italy. The *Presse* (said to be the organ of Prince Napoleon) is especially warlike, and seems to contemplate French intervention in Italy as a probability. It has an elaborate article to prove that England should not interfere to save Austria. "What interest (it asks) can England have to lean on such a rotten prop?" The article concludes by expressing a belief in English neutrality. The more direct Government organ, the *Patrie*, discourages the idea of French intervention. "French policy (it says) is liberal, but not revolutionary." In conclusion, a hope is expressed that Piedmont will not attack Austria without being sure of the sanction and support of her allies.

Rumours of the contemplated betrothal of Prince Napoleon to the Princess Clotilde, eldest daughter of the King of Sardinia, added to the political speculations that were afloat, if it did not give rise to fear and apprehension. The Paris journals of Wednesday verified the rumour. The Prince was to leave Paris on Thursday night for Marseilles, whence he would embark for Genoa, returning as soon as the ceremony of betrothal shall have taken place.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday contained a decree convoking the Senate and the Legislative Assembly for the 7th of February next.

Another decree re-establishes the Council of Seal for Titles, and nominates the members of this Council.

Lord Cowley has taken a suite of apartments in the Faubourg St. Honoré during the progress of various repairs in the hotel of the English Embassy.

The *Nord* says that the French Slave Trade Commission has prepared a report which will merely state facts without any conclusions, but that Prince Napoleon will recommend the renunciation of the traffic.

Prince Napoleon, as Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, has decided that henceforth governors of colonies shall be appointed for five years at one time, instead of three, as heretofore. Prince Napoleon has appointed a commission for effecting a general survey of Algeria, and M. Babinet, of the Institute, is to be its President.

A Toulon letter states that orders have been received from Paris to build eight new gun-boats immediately. These boats will be so made as to take to pieces like a dissected map, and be readily put together again.

A reinforcement of troops is about to be embarked on board the steam-frigate *Mogador* for Senegal, to enable Colonel Faidherbe, the Governor, to undertake new operations against the hostile tribes in the neighbourhood of the colony.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 7th state that the Queen, on the occasion of the Epiphany (Twelfth-Day), had, in accordance with ancient custom, held a reception of the members of the two Chambers and of the great public bodies, at which brief complimentary addresses were delivered.

The Council of State is engaged in examining a project for the immigration of Chinese labourers into Cuba.

A proposition of Senor Olozaga to revoke the last reform made in the Constitution has been unanimously rejected by the Committees of the Congress.

A letter from Madrid says—"The Count de Paris receives manifestations of sympathy from all classes at Seville. At the theatre, in the streets, and indeed everywhere, he is saluted with respect."

It is said that General Ros de Olana will replace General Concha as Governor of Cuba.

Queen Christina is about to leave Malmaison for Genoa; and it is believed that her Majesty will go to Rome to pass the rest of the winter.

PRUSSIA.

The accouchement of the Princess Frederick William is daily expected. A nurse, the wife of a Westphalian husbandman, with her child, is already at the Palace. Dr. Locock, and a second nurse, are on their way from England. Some changes are to be made in the household of the Princess. The Countess Perponcher will cease to be the Chief Lady in Waiting, having tendered her resignation; and will, it is said, be succeeded by the Countess Blucher.

The Prince Regent opened the Chambers in person on Wednesday, and the following is a summary of his speech:—

He laments the protracted sufferings of the King; and, fully recognising the high calling of the Deputies, requests them to assist Government with their judgment and devotion in the course which the Prince Regent has taken with regard to Prussian policy, its glorious history, and its patriotic traditions—a course which the Prince Regent is determined firmly to pursue within limits immovably fixed. To preserve to the King the prerogative of the Crown unscathed is one of the chief missions of the Prince's regency. The speech describes the general condition of the country as satisfactory, and promises measures for increased development of railway communication, and other purposes, in order to the further improvement of the country's well being.

He mentions the pleasing fact that the number of judicial inquiries and of convicted prisoners has diminished, and regards it as proof of a tendency to an improved state of national morals and of the wholesome influence of the existing state of Prussia's penal laws. Government will take into its consideration their still further improvement. It will also advise on the regulation of unsettled rules relating to the administration of public affairs, so that the possibility of official abuse may be prevented.

The Budget displays a favourable state of the national finances, which will suffice to meet current expenses, progressive increase in the salaries of public servants, and also any new or rising demands from other quarters.

The Prince Regent proceeds to say:—

I confidently expect that the Deputies will readily vote a supply for increased outlays, which I consider required for the maintenance of the Royal dignity, for augmenting the army force, for the support of the navy, which is in a flourishing condition, and for a successful development of the country's welfare in all respects.

You will perceive from the budget how much care have continually devoted to the improvement of our army, which has always with unshaken devotedness known how to struggle for and maintain the honour of Prussia, as well in war as in peace.

The efforts of the Government have always, in concert with the other German federal Powers, been directed towards obtaining for the German Duchies which are under the Danish sceptre the full exercise of those rights to which the federal laws and the treaties between the German Diet and Denmark gave them well founded claims.

The first time I addressed the Deputies of this country as Regent I called upon them to carry high the banner of Prussia, whereto is inscribed, "Kingdom, by the grace of God; observance of law and the constitution; fidelity of the people, and of an army conscious of victory, justice, truth; fear of God."

Forward help me to carry high this banner. He who follows it follows me. Let us leave to succeeding generations the old Prussian spirit, which finds expression in the unanimous shout of "Long live the King!"—a shout which, though mingled with sorrow, is nevertheless enthusiastic.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly opened on Monday, in order to continue the ordinary Session, under the presidency of M. Stehlin, of Bale, member of the National Council, and M. Niggeler, of Berne, member of the Council of States. No speech was delivered.

NAPLES.

A despatch from Naples, dated Monday, states that all the principal political prisoners have been amnestied and sent into exile: Poerio and Settembrini are amongst the liberated. There are hopes that others will be pardoned.

The King has decreed an extraordinary levy of 18,000 men, and there is great activity in his arsenals. Moreover, he has refused to permit the Russians to have a coaling station at Brindisi.

SARDINIA.—OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* gives an account of the opening of the Piedmontese Chambers on Monday by the King in person. Long before the hour fixed upon, the gates of the Palazzo Madama were besieged with persons provided with tickets. The gallery of the first floor was soon filled with ladies, and the upper gallery with gentlemen, while the members of the diplomatic body in full uniform, and other distinguished personages, occupied the tribune to the right of the throne. At a quarter past ten the Prince of Piedmont arrived, dressed in the uniform of a colonel of the National Guard, and accompanied by H.R.H. the Duke of Aosta. The King left the Royal Palace at half-past ten, accompanied by the Prince of Carignan and a brilliant Staff, and was received at the entrance of the Palazzo Madama by the deputations of the two Chambers. His Majesty was loudly cheered on entering the hall, and, on silence being restored, read the following speech, in a firm voice:—

Gentlemen of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.—The new Legislature, inaugurated a year ago, has not deceived the hopes of the country nor my expectations. By its enlightened and loyal aid we have overcome the difficulties which beset our interior and foreign policy, thus strengthening those broad principles of nationality and progress which are the foundation of our free institutions (Marks of approval.) Continuing in the same direction, you will this year introduce new improvements into the various branches of legislation and public administration.

In the course of the preceding Session some bills relating to the administration of justice were laid before you. I trust that in taking them again into consideration you will provide for the reorganisation of the magistracy, the institution of Courts of Assize, and the revision of the Code of Procedure. You will again be called upon to deliberate upon the reform of the administration of the communes and provinces. The great interest it awakens will induce you to give the subject your most careful attention. Some modifications of the law on the National Guard will be proposed to you, which, while they leave the foundations of that noble institution untouched, will introduce into it the improvements, suggested by experience, calculated to render its action at all times efficacious (Applause).

The commercial crisis, which has not spared our country, and the calamity which has repeatedly fallen upon our chief staple, have diminished the income of the State, and prevented the hoped-for realisation of a complete balance between the expenditure and the revenue. This will not prevent you from conciliating, in the budget of the coming year, the wants of the State with the principles of the strictest economy.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.—The horizon in which the new year rises is not perfectly serene (general sensation); nevertheless, you will resume your Parliamentary labours with your accustomed alacrity. Relying upon the experience of the past, we shall meet the eventualities of the future with resolution (loud and prolonged cheers). Our country, though small in extent, has acquired credit in the councils of Europe, because it is great with regard to the ideas it represents and the sympathy it inspires. [These words, says the *Piedmontese Gazette*, were pronounced by His Majesty with great emphasis, which created a deep sensation among the public, and were received with immense cheers.] This condition is not free from danger, since, while we respect treaties, we are not insensible to the cry of grief which reaches us from many parts of Italy. [The *Piedmontese Gazette* states that the King pronounced these words with great emotion, and that the hall again resounded with loud applause and enthusiastic cheering.]

Strong in concord, and confiding in our rights, we shall await the decrees of Divine Providence with prudence and resolution.

The last words elicited fresh enthusiasm, and the cheers continued until the Minister of the Interior declared the Session of 1859 to be opened.

Signor Ratazzi has been elected President, and Depretio and Fuchio Vice-Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies. They are all of the Liberal party.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* has published a second article on the navigation of the Danube, likewise against Austria.

BELGIUM.

The King and the Royal family arrived on Sunday at the Palace of Brussels from the Château de Laeken. His Majesty assisted at Divine service in the chapel of the palace; and received successively in special audience the Minister of England and several other distinguished personages. The King also received the members of the communal administration of Ostend, headed by M. Van Iseghem, the representative of that place.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Brussels on Monday from England, via Ostend.

The Duke and Duchess of Brabant are to give two grand balls at the Palace of Brussels during the present month. They are fixed for the 19th and the 26th.

A letter from Brussels says:—"The Belgian Ministry is in the midst of a crisis. The cause of the split is the difference of opinion on the question of obligatory instruction."

AUSTRIA.

Since the publication of the speech of the Emperor of the French to the Austrian Ambassador the funds have been much depressed in Vienna, and almost daily receding. Nor is the fact that the third Corps d'Armée of the Imperial army—consisting of 30,000 men, under Prince Edmund Schwarzenberg, son of the late Marshal—left Vienna on Friday for Italy, calculated to reassure the timid. It will raise the Austro-Italian army to 150,000 men, a part of which, however, will be placed in *échelon* between Villach, Casarsa, Conegliano, and Venice. On the other hand, we have the speech made by the Emperor of Austria to the French Ambassador on January 4th:—

I am sincerely touched by the personal sentiments of the Emperor. Assure him that, notwithstanding the dissidences occasioned by political necessities, I have never ceased to feel the profoundest esteem and the most cordial sympathy for his person.

The Bishop of Raab, in Austria, has directed the clergy of his diocese not to "church" Roman Catholic women who are married to Protestants unless their children are brought up as Catholics.

UNITED STATES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.

The recall of Lord Napier (and the fact that his lovely lady must leave us too) has called forth a general lamentation. In Washington, where I have passed the last ten days, the feeling of regret is deep and universal among all classes. Lord Napier is one of the favourites of the capital; and all that is said in praise of him as an Ambassador in your leader of the 4th inst. the American people and press are heartily endorsing in all sections of the Union. Is it not possible that this popular clamour against the "routine movement" may induce the British Cabinet for once to change its mind, and permit his Lordship to remain at least another year in Washington? Or is it a fact that, in view of a whispered matrimonial alliance between England and Holland, the graceful and accomplished Lady Napier will be required to "do the honours" of the festive fêtes at the Hague?

The latest "British outrage" (as the boarding of the passenger steamer *Washington* by the officers of the *Valorous* in the Nicaraguan waters was called) produced a prodigious excitement for a day or two; but the publication of the official despatches very quickly allayed the belligerent feeling of the Government and of the people. The visit of the officers could hardly be tortured into an unfriendly one, especially as "the right of search" was explicitly denied. But it is high time these Central American difficulties were settled, and the solidity of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty put to a practical test. There is a growing disposition in Congress to abrogate the treaty, and a Southern Senator has expressed his determination "to wipe out this subterfuge of lies." It seems not only absurd, but farcical, that two nations using the same language should enter into a solemn contract admitting of a double construction. Did the British Government intend by the stipulations of the treaty to abandon all possessions in Central America, except the Bay Islands, or did they not? The question is a very simple one; and there can hardly be an honest misunderstanding on the subject. But it is the boast of diplomacy that there is always a loophole to crawl out of for a party acting in bad faith. Practical business men are seldom parties to such loose bargains.

The "Acts of Congress" thus far have not amounted to much. The first ten days of the Session were consumed in the House by an effort to impeach Judge Watson, of Texas, who was charged with deciding important land titles in which he was largely interested; and with other "high crimes and misdemeanours." The result of the investigations and discussions was an acquittal, by a vote of 111 to 89. This, I believe, is the first attempt to impeach a Federal

Judge since the foundation of the Government; and it has been a very tedious and expensive business.

Among the important measures brought forward at the present Session, the Pension Bill excites a good deal of interest. It proposes to include in its liberal provisions not only the pensioners of the last war with England, but all who served in the Mexican campaign. The amount required to meet the appropriation would be, for the first year, about twelve million dollars. Of course the tariffers are in favour of the bill, because the higher they can pile up the expenses of the Government the higher must the duties be raised to provide for the annual disbursements. Free trade and national economy should go hand in hand; and their doctrines were formerly the corner and the keystones of the Democratic party; but the President, anxious to conciliate the iron interests of Pennsylvania, recommends in his Message "specific duties," which the Hon. Robert J. Walker, our great champion of free trade, denounces as a "protective tariff."

It is also said that a large demand will be made upon the Treasury for the payment of what are known as "the French claims." These debts have long been due to our citizens, France having obtained them for "spoliations;" and Congress has repeatedly voted to pay them; but successive Presidents have killed the bill with a "veto." It is rumoured that Mr. Buchanan has expressed his readiness to approve the measure, and thereby render an act of tardy justice to the claimants. If so it will be a redeeming feature in his administration.

The great measure before the Senate is the Pacific Railroad plan, introduced by Senator Gwin, of California. There are strong hopes of its passing. The people are for it, heart and soul; but it is a question how far the Government should aid or involve itself in its construction. This measure will be an important element in the coming Presidential campaign. As yet we have had but one Congressional fight; and that, I am glad to add, did not take place in the Capitol, but on the "Avenue." Happening to witness a part of the scene, I will briefly state the particulars of the rencontre. On Saturday last, at quarter before twelve a.m., the Hon. Mr. English (of the "English Bill") met the Hon. Mr. Montgomery (of the "Montgomery Amendment," when the former gentleman extended his hand, and said, "Good morning, Mr. Montgomery." To which the latter replied, "I don't speak to a puppy." At this unlooked-for insult the "English Bill" smote the "Montgomery Amendment" in the face with his cane, drawing blood, and breaking the stick in pieces. Whereupon the "Montgomery Amendment" picked up a brickbat, and followed his assailant some distance, and then returned and deposited the afore-said brick in the identical spot from which he took it up! The brick was afterwards taken into a store, and exhibited in the window as the "Montgomery brick." The affair created a good deal of talk, and "cards" from both parties have appeared in the newspapers. Mr. Montgomery, who is considered one of the most muscular men in Congress, got out a writ for his assailant, and then offered to fight—with his fists! Thus the matter stands at present. There are rumours of other Congressional duels on the tapis, and there is a good prospect of a belligerent Session.

The day before yesterday the "Sons of New England" celebrated the anniversary of the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth with their customary dinner and speeches at the "Astor House." The 22nd of December is a New England holiday the world over; and while the festivities were going on in the "Astor," telegraphic despatches of sympathy and brotherhood were received from Montreal and New Orleans. On this occasion we had no "star" orators present; but the speaking of the "stock company" was remarkably good. The Hon. Erastus Brooks, of the New York *Express*, and the Rev. Mr. Millburn, "the blind preacher," made the speeches of the evening.

"Young America Train" has been in town three or four days—long enough to make a book! It is entitled "SPREADEAGLEISM"—a hint taken from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. H. F.

INDIA.—THE CALCUTTA MAIL.

We have received files of papers from Calcutta to the 8th of December. We take the following from the *Calcutta Englishman* of that date:—

"The principal events which we have to record by the present mail is the surrender of the Nawab of Banda, who was one of the leading rebel chiefs, and who had hitherto successfully escaped all pursuit. The other rebel chief, Tantia Topee, is still at large, and baffles all efforts of the forces, which have repeatedly endeavoured to cut off his retreat, though several times it appeared that he could not avoid falling into our hands. From the official intelligence furnished to the press it appears that the operations of the several movable columns, spread over a large tract of country, consisted chiefly in the dispersion of the rebels without any decisive blow being struck, and that, in fact, there had been a great deal of marching and counter-marching, crossing rivers, and recrossing, and various other movements, the object of which is as unintelligible as the results of them are unsatisfactory."

"The sentence of transportation passed some months ago upon his Majesty the ex-King of Delhi has at last been carried into effect. The flat which brought the ill-fated King down from Allahabad arrived a few days ago at Diamond Harbour, where her Majesty's ship *Megara* was in readiness to receive the prisoner on board, to convey him to his final destination. His Majesty was accompanied by two of his wives and several other members of his family, who follow him in his exile. The party had taken care to provide themselves with every comfort that could be thought of, and evidently bear their misfortunes with the true Moslem submission, and in as good spirits as if they were going on a pleasure excursion."

"It was industriously circulated, not officially, that he was to be conveyed to Rangoon; but, as no possible reason for such a destination could be given, it was generally disbelieved, and it gradually oozed out that the Cape of Good Hope was to be honoured with the custody of the aged assassin."

The following items of news were supplied by Government:—

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 20, 1858.—Tantia Topee crossed the Taptee to the southward on the 16th.

Nov. 27.—Sir R. Hamilton reports that the Nawab of Banda arrived in General Mitchell's camp on the evening of the 19th, and that Tantia Topee and Rao Sahib have not gone to Sindwa, but crossed the Bombay road towards Burwanee. The intelligence of the surrender of the Nawab of Banda has just been confirmed by a message dated the 20th of November from General Mitchell's camp. The following intelligence had been received from Lucknow:—"On the 25th General Grant crossed the River Gogra without opposition. The enemy, 4500 strong, fled, losing 100 men and six guns. Our loss, two wounded."

Nov. 29.—The following intelligence has been supplied by Sir Robert Hamilton, dated Indore, the 28th:—"Tantia Topee and the rebels have recrossed the Nerbudda, near Burda, and are moving towards Amserah. Brigadier Parker crossed the Nerbudda at Mahpore on the 27th; Captain Herbert and Major Sutherland at Bhakpore. Rebels supposed to have gone towards Khoorsee and Amjessrah."

Dec. 1, eight p.m.—The following information from Sir Robert Hamilton, dated Indore, the 30th of November, is forwarded:—"The rebels, after crossing the Nerbudda, went to Kookasee, and thence to Ali Raipoor. They are going towards Deband and Guzerat. Brigadier Park in pursuit."

Dec. 4.—The following information is supplied by Sir Robert Hamilton, dated Indore, the 3rd:—"Brigadier Park surprised the rebels at Corahandpore on the 1st, and killed 300. Rebels dispersed in several directions. The Nawab of Banda arrived at Mhow on the 1st inst."—*Englishman*, Dec. 7.

INDORE, Nov. 18.—Captain Keating reports from Ascerghur on the 17th that the rebels had recrossed the Taptee north. 600 rebel horse plundered Khungva on the 17th. Captain Buckle was at Hardao 15th; Brigadier Park to arrive 16th. 100 Highlanders will be at Mundlaiser on the morning of the 19th. Boorhanpore quite safe.—*Englishman*, Nov. 23.

PATNA, Dec. 3.—Mr. Money reports that the bands of Hurrissen Singh and Meghur Singh are now both completely dispersed, and that the rebels may be considered at an end in Shahabad. The only quarter from which a renewal of disturbance may be feared is Palamow, where a body of sepoys under Seeda Singh and Ram Bahadur Singh have taken refuge; they will probably be joined by Hurrissen Singh, Meghur Singh, and the rest of the leaders, who are now hiding in Shahabad.—*Englishman*, Dec. 6.

CHINA.

The following is from the *Overland Friend of China* of Nov. 30:—"The English mail of the 9th ult. arrived here on the 22nd inst.—its 44th day from London. After concluding the arrangement of new regulations for trade, the Earl of Elgin and suite left Shanghai on a voyage up the Yang-tse-kiang. Excepting that the heavier steamers succeeded in getting over the shoals, about 40 miles up, within four

days after leaving the Wong-poo, we know nothing of the expedition as yet."

"Baron Gros had not signed the regulations for trade to be attached to the French treaty when the last mail was dispatched. It is not improbable that his Excellency prefers keeping something in connection with these matters for final settlement in the south."

"Of provincial news we have not much authentic. There are reports of serious disturbances within a hundred miles of Canton—the only confirmation of them being the difficulty of obtaining certain articles of consumption—paper, for instance—at the same rates as before. As we did not believe what was told us in Canton, we sent a man to Fatshan, who brought back the same story, and this leads us to believe there must be some truth in it."

"We have nothing new from Cochin China."

"Sir John Bowring left this for Manila in her Majesty's ship *Magicienne* yesterday."

PERSIA.

By telegraphic accounts from Persia we learn that Ferouk Khan has been made Prime Minister, and that the reforms in the State had been decreed by the Shah. A general scrutiny is ordered of the acts emanating from previous Ministers. Brilliant victories have led to the submission of the Princes of Bokhara and Samarcand. The Shah of Persia has sent orders to France for 2000 rifles, intended for the infantry of his body guard.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—The *Gazette de Vienne* publishes a despatch in which it is stated that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles is about to return to England, and will be replaced provisionally by Mr. Gladstone, who will preside at the promised revision of the Ionian constitution. The *Times* also refers to this report, saying:—"It is currently reported, though we can hardly believe it, that Sir John Young has been recalled, and Mr. Gladstone, the present Lord Commissioner Extraordinary of the Ionian Islands, has been appointed ordinary Lord Commissioner in his place."

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE ROYAL OF NAPLES.—A letter from Munich, of Saturday, states:—"This evening at nine o'clock the marriage by procurator of the Duke of Calabria, the hereditary Prince of Naples, with the Princess Maria Sophia Amelia of Bavaria, was solemnly performed with great pomp."

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

THE interesting ceremony of presenting colours to the 14th Regiment, by the Countess of Eglinton, took place on Friday, the 31st of December, in the grand square of Richmond Barracks, Dublin, in the presence of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Commander of the Forces, Lord Seaton, and a brilliant staff of officers. Shortly before eleven o'clock the troops to be present at the ceremony—consisting of the second battalion of the 14th Regiment, and the entire of the 55th Regiment—were marched from their quarters in the barracks to the grand square, and there formed into a line, extending a considerable distance, with short wings, at each of which was stationed a regimental band. In the centre of the square, midway between the line of infantry thus drawn up and the range of buildings facing it, stood a pyramid of drums, across which lay the new colours, guarded by two sentries. The second battalion of the 14th Regiment, numbering about nine hundred, was raised in May last, and the majority of the men are young, some of them extremely so, of about middle size, compact, active, and healthy, and presenting, when drawn up, a most soldier-like appearance. Several of the officers and a number of the men of the battalion served with distinction in the 14th Regiment during the recent campaign in the Crimea, and their bravery in the final and decisive attack on Sebastopol is commemorated by the inscription of "Sebastopol" on the new colours which the regiment will in future bear. The general services of the 14th Regiment are matters of history. Appropriate allusion to them was made by the gallant Colonel, Sir James Alexander, K.L.S., in his address after the ceremony of the day had taken place. It is sufficient to state that they distinguished themselves pre-eminently in the foreign campaigns from 1795 to 1815, and maintained to the full their well-earned reputation in the late Russian war.

The Commander of the Forces, Lord Seaton, attended by a numerous Staff, arrived at the barracks at half-past eleven, and proceeded to the square, where the troops were paraded. The usual military salute was given, after which Lord Seaton inspected the line, the bands playing as he passed along. When the inspection had concluded his Lordship took up a position in the centre of the square, awaiting the arrival of the Viceregal party. At a quarter after twelve o'clock, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant entered the square on horseback, accompanied by the Countess of Eglinton, who rode a spirited charger, and followed by the members of the Viceregal household and a guard of honour of the 13th Light Dragoons. The bands played the National Anthem, and his Excellency and party, having been joined by the Commander of the Forces, proceeded along the line, receiving in their progress the salute of honour, and then returned, when, having grouped in front of the line, the ceremony of the presentation of the new colours commenced. The Rev. Mr. Halpin, Protestant Chaplain to the garrison, who had been formerly a lieutenant in the 14th Regiment, came forward attired in clerical robes (on his breast he wore the Crimean medal) and, standing near the colours, recited in a loud voice the prayers usual on the consecration of regimental colours and banners. The prayer having concluded, the new colours were raised and advanced to the Viceregal party. The Countess of Eglinton then formally gave the colours into the keeping of the senior ensign of the regiment, with the following address:—

Officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 14th Regiment.—It is with feelings of pride and pleasure that I present these colours to so distinguished a regiment. If the history of our country does not already inform us, we have but to look at the glorious names inscribed here to be reminded that this gallant corps has upheld the honour of Great Britain in all quarters of the globe. Tourney, Java, Blenheim, Corunna, Waterloo, and Sebastopol tell of deeds which warm the hearts, not only of our countrymen but of those whose sex precludes their participation in such glories; and in giving these colours into the keeping of such a regiment, commanded by one who has distinguished himself, not only with the sword, but with the pen, I well know they will be borne in triumph wherever the call of duty leads you.

Sir James Alexander, K.L.S., the Colonel of the Regiment, in returning thanks to the Countess of Eglinton, alluded to the excellent reputation which the regiment had achieved in the foreign campaigns, and expressed a hope that his young fellows would emulate the deeds of the old 2nd battalion, and preserve pure and unsullied the colours which had been presented to them that day.

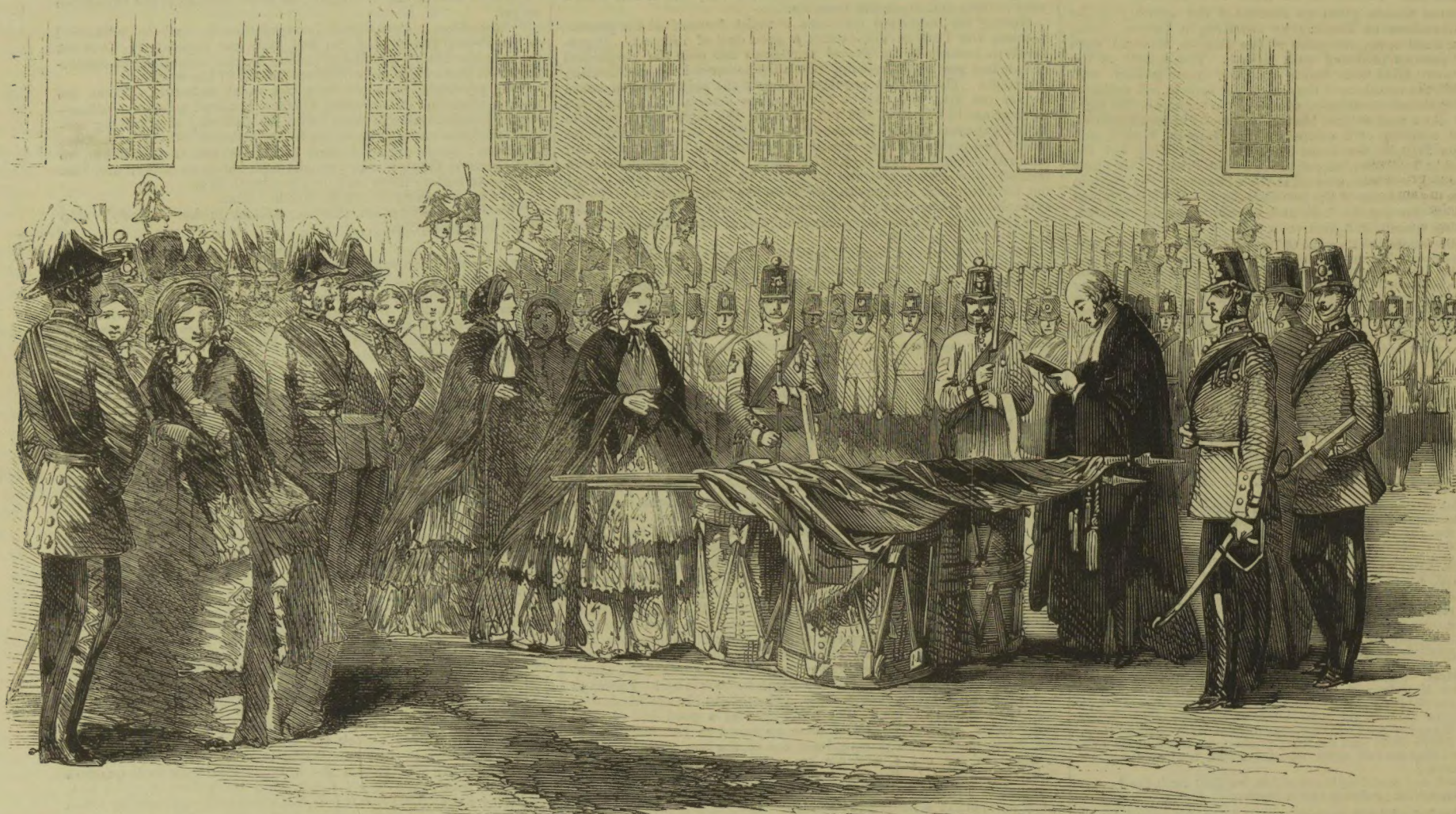
The formal proceedings being then over, the troops were marched to their quarters, preceded by the bands playing stirring music. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Countess of Eglinton, Lord Seaton and Staff, and a numerous party of officers and ladies and gentlemen were subsequently entertained at luncheon in the barracks by the officers of the 14th Regiment.

The above account is abbreviated from a Dublin newspaper; and our Engraving of the ceremony is from a sketch by Mr. William Rolfe.

DYNEVOR CASTLE, CARMARTHENSHIRE.

DYNEVOR CASTLE is situated in the park of the same name, near the town of Llandilo, Carmarthenshire, and is one of the seats of the Right Hon. Lord Dynevor. The ancient Castle of Dynevor has for many years been disused as a residence, and now forms a very picturesque ruin of considerable extent. It is situated on an eminence in a part of the domain at no great distance from the building now occupied as the family residence, and every means are taken by Lord Dynevor to preserve the interesting remains of the once-important feudal stronghold of his ancestors.

The more modern Dynevor Castle was erected about the year 1600; and subsequently to that period various changes had been made, and the character of the building altered, in accordance with the received style of the day, until it had assumed an appearance of a cheerless and sombre tone, having ordinary sash windows, a commonplace battlemented parapet, and four flat domical terminations to the angle turrets. The principal entrance was through a doorway ornamented with pilasters supporting an entablature and



PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 14TH REGIMENT BY THE COUNTESS OF EGLINTON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE

pediment of an Italian character. The window openings were destitute of any ornamentation, and the whole building was covered with ordinary rough-cast.

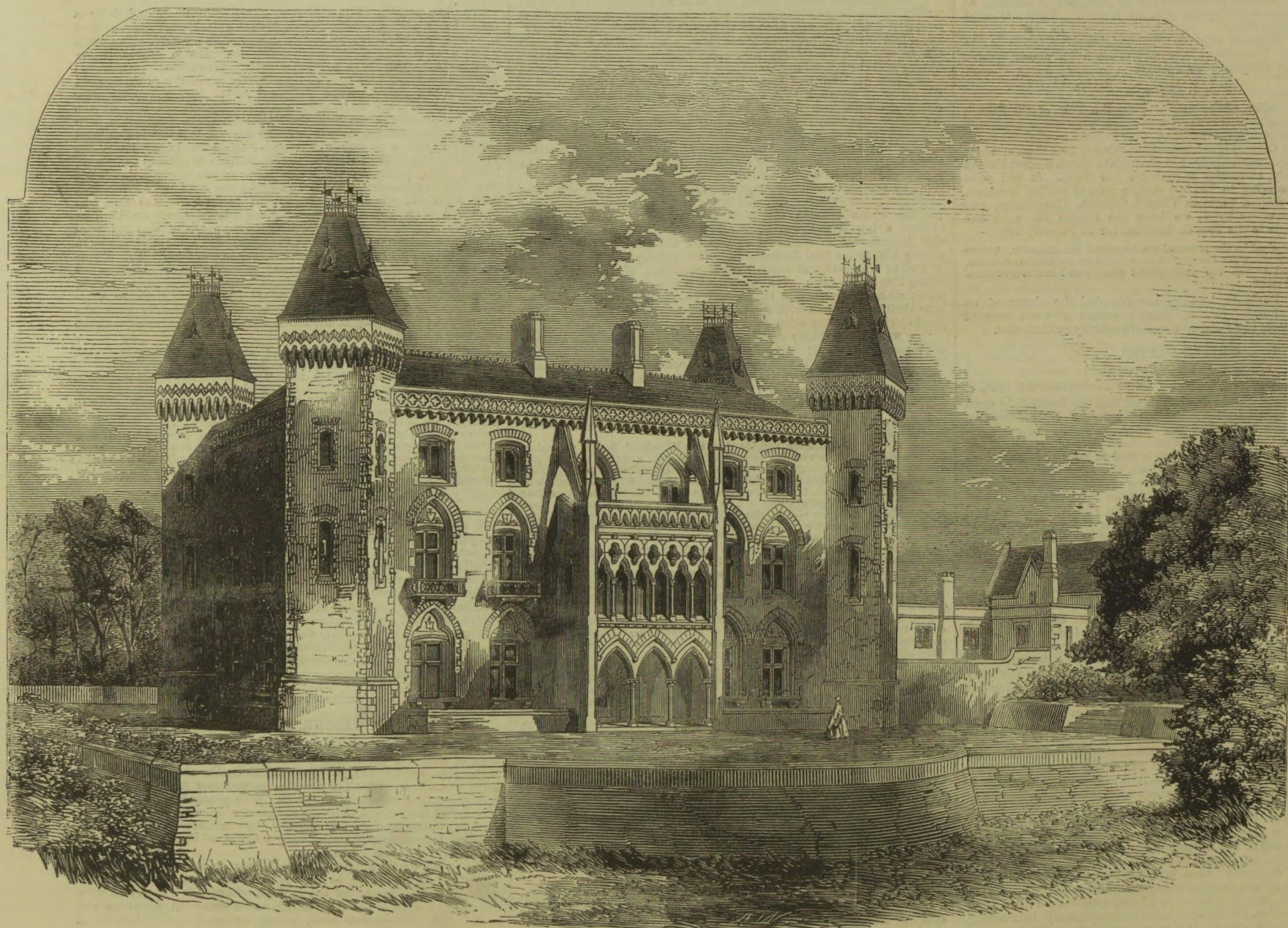
A few years since, Lord Dynevor having determined on general alterations and improvements, the remodelling and renovation were immediately proceeded with, and the building has now assumed the appearance exhibited in the Engraving. The works have been carried on steadily for about four years, during which time the whole of the wall surface of the exterior has been cased with the native stone, the dressings and decorations of the windows, the new-machicolated parapets, balconies to windows, arcades, &c., being executed at considerable cost and labour in stone from the forest of Dean, relieved in parts with the old red sandstone of the district, which is of a hard and imperishable nature. The offices have also been considerably enlarged, and much of the interior has under-

gone renovation. In consequence of some settlements in the original erection in the garden front, which is that represented in the Engraving, and which, in the opinion of the architect, required, some support, buttresses of dressed stonework were constructed, the stability of the fabric being thus increased, and the projection attained tending to improve the otherwise unbroken line of front. The space between the buttresses is filled in below by an arcade which gives protection to the garden entrance, and by a conservatory above, terminating in an open stone parapet, flanked with octagon pinnacles. This conservatory is open to the principal staircase.

On the opposite side, in the centre of which is the grand entrance, a very handsome porte-cochère is constructed, with an arcaded front the whole surmounted by an open stone parapet, having panels in the centre of each face for the arms of the family. The angle turrets, which form so important a feature in the composition, have

been enlarged and carried up with steep roofs, and finished with iron ornamental ridges of considerable altitude, retaining the same form and place as the angle turrets, with vanes and cresting appropriately painted and gilt. Considerable alterations are in progress in the grounds, gardens, terraces, and approaches to the Castle. The works have been carried on from the designs and under the directions of Mr. R. Kyrke Penson, F.S.A., architect, of Swansea.

After an absence from the ancestral seat for several years, during the renovation of the mansion, Lord Dynevor has recently resumed his residence at Dynevor Castle. About a week previously it became generally known in the locality that the day had been finally arranged for the occurrence of this auspicious event, and the inhabitants of Llandilo prepared for the reception, in a suitable manner, of a family to whom the town had been for many years so much indebted. The rejoicings were on a very extensive scale.



DYNEVOR CASTLE, CARMARTHENSHIRE.

THE DEAN OF ELY.

THE installation of the Very Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D.D., whose appointment as Dean of Ely is so deservedly popular, took place at the Cathedral on Friday, the 24th of December.

The new Dean is the son of C. Goodwin, Esq., an eminent solicitor of Lynn. He entered Gonville and Caius Colleges at the usual time, and proceeded to the degree of B.A. in January, 1840, as Second Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman, and was elected a Fellow of his college in the following year. Upon four different occasions he has held the office of Select Preacher before the University. He was chosen Hulsean Lecturer in 1855-56, and now holds the position of Lady Margaret's Preacher. From his high mathematical attainments he has been frequently selected to fill the important positions of Moderator and Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos. In the year 1845 he vacated his fellowship on his marriage to the eldest daughter of G. King, Esq., of Bebbington Hall, Cheshire. Having been previously Curate of St. Giles's Church, he was presented to the Incumbency of St. Edward's Church by the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, the duties of which he indefatigably fulfilled for upwards of ten years, only resigning his charge on his call to the more important sphere of the Deanery of Ely. At St. Edward's Church he soon gave proof of his powers and eloquence as a preacher, and his earnestness as a Christian minister, and at once became a great favourite, not only with his parishioners, but also with the members of the University, by whom, Sunday after Sunday, his church was thronged, quite filling the aisles, and presenting a compact mass of earnest and attentive listeners. On these occasions, without in any way forgetting his position as a parish priest, Dr. Goodwin never lost an opportunity of addressing solemn words of warning and advice, together with exhortations to personal holiness and practical religion, his aim always being to open up such trains of thought and views of truth as should

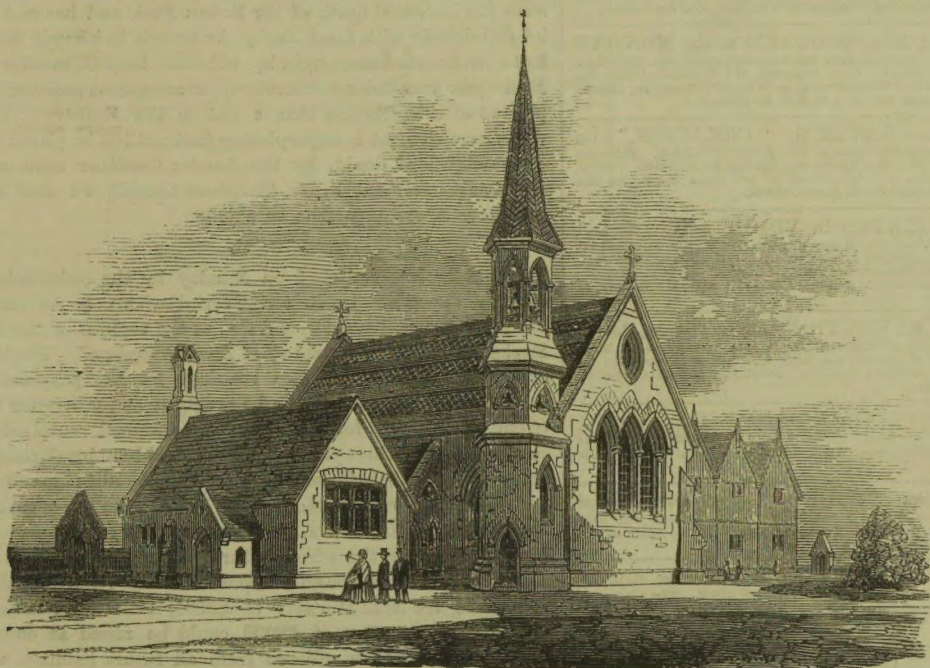


THE VERY REV. HARVEY GOODWIN, D.D., DEAN OF ELY.

impart st. wisdom and strength to the soul amid the whirlwind of doubts which modern speculation has raised. In this respect it has been said that he belongs to the school of the good Bishop of New Zealand—a name ever dear to Cambridge men. Earnestness is a characteristic of both, and both demand work—work in their Master's cause.

In the year 1851 he was led to understand that, if he would accept the appointment, the Bishopric of Graham's Town would be offered to him; but, having submitted the matter to the consideration of his Cambridge friends (among whom especially might be named a late eminent Divinity professor), and they feeling that his talents could not be employed in any sphere of duty more useful than that he was then occupying in regard to the younger members of the University, advised him to decline the offer. In 1854, his health failing, he felt himself obliged either to give up pupils or to resign the charge of St. Edward's. At this time the living of Burwell, in the gift of the University, falling vacant, it was generally understood, if he became a candidate, he would be elected. But shortly before the election he received a memorial from several leading members of the University, expressive of the great loss the withdrawal of his influence as a Christian teacher would be to their society, and especially to the younger members of it, and begging him to continue to occupy the pulpit of St. Edward's. He at once acceded to so flattering a request, and continued in the scene of his original labours until he received his present appointment from the Earl of Derby.

His reception when led up to the Vice-Chancellor to receive the degree of D.D. "propter merita" proved the deep hold he had gained upon the affections of those to whom he was known. The Senate House was filled, not only with members of the University, but with many of his parishioners and other towns-people, who took this opportunity of show-



ST. MARY MAGDALEN CHAPEL OF EASE AND SCHOOLS, AT CHISWICK.

ing the satisfaction that prevailed, without exception, at the well-merited and unsought-for elevation of Dr. Goodwin. Some time elapsed before the public orator was able to commence his speech to the Vice-Chancellor, and repeated bursts of applause filled the Senate House after his creation, as he received the congratulations of his friends. Nor was the occasion of his taking "farewell" of his parishioners on Sunday evening, December 19, a less interesting one. St. Mary's Church (in which he was obliged to bring his ministrations to a close, owing to the repairs going on in his own church) has seldom presented so crowded an appearance. His sermon was a brief and energetic review of the principles of his teaching during the ten years of his career as a parochial minister, declaring his sole desire to have been to preach the Gospel in its integrity and entire fulness, uncontrolled by the narrowness of party views, and taking the Book of Common Prayer as the exponent of the Church's faith and doctrine; and when, after a solemn farewell to his flock, the vast congregation dispersed, the universal feeling was one of deep regret that a ministration so earnest, so practical, and so eloquent was brought to a close.

Dr. Goodwin is the author of several mathematical works of high repute, and of a charming little book entitled "Guide to the Parish Church," and has published numerous volumes of sermons, in which his doctrine and teaching must be sought for and judged of rather than by the statements which have appeared in some few of the journals of the day.

CONSECRATION OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S CHAPEL OF EASE, CHISWICK.

We present our readers this week with a Sketch of the beautiful little church of St. Mary Magdalen, Chiswick, which was consecrated on Wednesday, December 22, by the Lord Bishop of London. Situated as it is in the midst of the very poor and populous district called Chiswick New Town, the entire edifice—comprising also two large school-rooms and a residence for a Curate—supplies a want in the parish which would otherwise have been severely felt. The church was erected, in the year 1848, by Mr. J. C. Sharpe, banker, of Fleet-street, from his own design, and has since been opened for



WOTTON CHURCH, SURREY.

Divine service, entirely free, by license of the Bishop, under the spiritual care of the Rev. G. Montagu, jun., and the Rev. H. Stretton. It was the intention of the founder to inclose it as a free district church under Lord Blandford's Act; but as it was thought better by the Bishop that it should be made a chapel of ease instead of a district church. The whole property, on the resignation of the Incumbent, was presented by Mr. Sharpe as a gift to his native parish, and the Vicar, the Rev. Lawford Dale, has readily undertaken the charge, with the assistance of his Curate, Mr. Shepherd, for the benefit of his poorer parishioners.

The principal buildings occupy the eastern side of a quadrangle, laid out for a playground in gravel and shrubberies—that to the west being reserved for other buildings connected with the institution. The chapel meets the view as the most conspicuous object, from its central position and height. It is built of rag, with Caen stone dressings, in the Early English style. The west front, projecting from the other buildings, presents an equal triple-lancet window, with a vesica in the gable. At the northern angle it is flanked by a hexagonal clock tower, which forms the chief entrance, and supports on the second stage an open arched belfry of oak, showing the chime of bells, and surmounted by a delicate spirelet, with a gilt cross, giving to the whole group a picturesque effect. On the north and south side the school-rooms open into the chapel by large archways, screened off during the week, and fitted with movable seats for the service on Sundays, thereby increasing threefold the means of accommodation. The whole number of free sittings thus provided is about 450. The two schools, for boys and infants, averaging together 140 children, have been maintained above ten years for the poor of the New Town, there being only one other school (for girls) in the same district, which is attached to the parish church.

On entering the interior no one can fail to be struck with the elegant proportions of the building, and the taste and skill with which all the decorative work is designed and executed.

The approach from the tower leads into an antechapel, divided by an open screen from the stall on each side, where the font is placed. The design is a hexagonal bowl, with appropriate emblems, supported



THE FONT IN THE NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT DUNKELD.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

by a cluster-column of three marble shafts, executed by White, of Vauxhall-road. The pavement is laid with Minton's encaustic tiles, the patterns increasing in richness towards the altar. An Early English stone arcade forms the reredos, extending the full width of the eastern end, and returned on each side with a gabled canopy over the seats for the clergy. The columns stand on a black marble slab, forming the cornice of a projecting plinth, except in the centre, where the capitals are pendent, and the marble slab is continued over the altar as a shelf for the candlesticks and almsdish. In the three centre arcades appear the cross, with the Alpha and Omega on either side, cut in relief; the other compartments are illuminated with appropriate texts.

The whole decoration has been tastefully executed by Harland and Fisher, of Southampton-street. The stained glass windows are especially worthy of notice for the beauty of the colouring and design, and still more remarkable as being chiefly the work of an amateur. The east and west windows have been painted by a sister of the founder, who has attained a rare excellence in this difficult and interesting art. The former represents the acts of St. Mary Magdalen, contained in seven shields. Near the font is a baptismal window, by Lavers and Barrand, the gift of the founder's lady, representing the presentation of Christ in the Temple and his baptism in the river Jordan. The pulpit was presented by Benjamin Sharpe, Esq., of Hanwell Park, and the plate and altar-cloths were the gifts of friends. The chapel was appropriately decorated on the occasion with evergreens; and along the cornice of the screen the Christmas hymn, "Glory to God in the highest," &c., was painted on a scroll.

On the day of consecration many of the neighbouring clergy and gentry were present. A portion of the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral, under the guidance of the Rev. J. H. Coward, Minor Canon, attended in their surplices, and their assistance materially contributed to the effectiveness of the service. The prayers were said by the Vicar, and the lessons were read from the eagle by the Curate. An impressive sermon was preached by the Bishop, taking his text from Revelation xxii., v. 20; after which the Archdeacon read the offertory, while the usual collection was made.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the company were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe at an elegant luncheon, laid out in a large marquee, erected in the playground, and decorated with evergreens and banners.

The chapel was opened for Divine Service for the first time after its consecration on the morning of Christmas Day; and early in the afternoon there was a special service, attended by a large congregation of the poor. After the service a public dinner, provided by the liberality of the Dowager Countess Granville and Admiral and Mrs. Smart, was given in a large hall, lent for the occasion by the churchwarden, Mr. Clark. About 150 of the poorest inhabitants sat down to a hearty meal of roast beef and plum pudding, who separated expressing themselves highly delighted with the entertainment.

WOTTON CHURCH, SURREY.

THIS prettily-situated little church, well known to many an artist and lover of the picturesque, and interesting to all as the resting-place of John Evelyn, is now undergoing a complete restoration, which has long been called for. The building consists of nave, tower and porch, a chancel, and to the north of this a second chancel, belonging to the patron, together with a small mortuary chapel, an unsightly and comparatively modern erection of brick. The greater part of the tower dates from the Norman period, and the rest of the church is Early English, of very simple character. In the chancel a curious instance of what is called a leper's window was brought to light, and has been restored for purposes of ventilation; the other windows being filled with stained glass. This window is seen in our Illustration. It is unglazed, and closed with a wooden shutter, as was usually the case with these apertures. It is supposed that the Eucharist was here administered to lepers and such as were not permitted to enter the church.

The roofs, which are new throughout, are of English oak, and covered with Horsham slabs. All the arches and mouldings in the interior of the building are of the chalk of the neighbourhood. The font, which is also of chalk, supported on eight red and green serpentine shafts, alternately octagonal and circular, is presented by the Hon. Misses Boscaawen, daughters of the late Rector.

The glass of the east window is presented by Justice and Lady Williams. It is of very beautiful design, and is the work of F. W. Oliphant, Esq.

The chancel has been restored at the expense of the Rev. E. B. Evelyn, the Rector; and the nave by voluntary contributions. The works are not yet quite completed, and we are sorry to add that want of funds has prevented the carrying out of the original design, which included a new spire and a porch, with a small vestry-room over. It is hoped, however, that this may be undertaken ere long. Mr. Bridger, of Haslemere, is the builder employed; and the works are directed by Arthur W. Blomfield, Esq., M.A.

The patron's chancel before mentioned has been restored by J. Evelyn, Esq., of Wotton House; and this portion of the building calls for further notice, in it is here that we find the tomb of the great John Evelyn—"Sylvia Evelyn." He had expressed a wish in his will to be "Deposited and Laid in a plaine Vault of brick (with my deare Wife if she thought fit) under the oval circle of the Laurell Grove by me planted at Wotton; with a plaine marble stone, and on it a pedestal of Black marble, bearing an Urne of White marble, which would be no great expense." "Otherwise," he continues, "Let my Grave be in the corner of the dormitory of my ancestors, neare to that of my Father and pious Mother." This chancel and the adjoining chapel contain numerous other tombs of the family, some of them of elaborate design in the quaint taste of the Elizabethan and Jacobean era. The church is altogether well worthy of a visit, and the drive alone will amply repay the half hour in which it may be reached from Dorking.

THE FONT IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT DUNKELD.

DUNKELD, a town in Perthshire, on the Tay, is of great antiquity, and was formerly the capital of ancient Caledonia. The scenery around it has long been the object of admiration of all strangers. The old episcopal city, romantic environs, and ruined cathedral, with the palace of the Duke of Atholl, are objects singular and striking. Among the buildings which have been lately erected in Dunkeld is an Episcopal Church. The congregation were accustomed to assemble in a shed; but, owing to the exertions of the Incumbent, the Rev. J. M'Millan, a church has been built, which was consecrated by the Bishop of St. Andrews, Dr. Wordsworth, on July 1, 1858. The church consists of nave, chancel, and vestry, of the Decorated period, having high-pitched roofs. The font, executed in Caen-stone, is highly enriched with sculptured subjects in alto-relief. The side we engrave represents the Nativity of our Saviour. The other sides bear the Presentation; Baptism, "Suffer little children;" the Crucifixion, and the Ascension. It is the gift of Miss Grant M'Dowall. The architect was Mr. Slater, of Carlton Chambers, London; and the sculptor was James Forsyth, of Lansdown-yard, Guilford-street, London.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—The Royal mail screw steam-ship *Athenian* arrived at Liverpool on Saturday afternoon last from the West Coast of Africa with the usual monthly mails, a few passengers, a general cargo, and 2879½ oz. of gold. The steam-ship *Rainbow*, belonging to the Niger Expedition, was at Fernando Po on the 3rd ult. Mr. Fairweather, who accompanied the expedition from Liverpool, died of dysentery. The Royal mail steam-ship *Armenian*, from Liverpool, with English mails, had arrived at Sierra Leone, and left for the Leeward on the 14th of December. At Bonny trade was still in an inactive condition. At New Calabar trade was expected to open in a few days after the *Athenian* departed. Business at Old Calabar continued very dull. At Camaroon trade was very dull, without any marked alteration. Commercial depression reigned at Fernando Po. No business was doing at Sierra Leone or at Lagos. The same remarks apply to the state of trade in Benin. Nothing important at Accra, Cape Coast Castle, or Liberia. The present arrival of the West Coast of Africa mails at Liverpool is the first under the new arrangement—the previous one having been at Plymouth.

A Hindoo of the Bhattia caste was recently baptised at the American Mission Chapel, Bombay. This is believed to be the first instance of a Bhattia having embraced Christianity.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 16.—2nd Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 17.—Swan River Settlement commenced, 1829.
TUESDAY, 18.—Old Twelfth Day. St. Prisca. Full Moon, 11h. 49m., p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 19.—Convicts first transported to Botany Bay, 1788.
THURSDAY, 20.—St. Fabian. American Independence acknowledged, 1783.
FRIDAY, 21.—St. Agnes. Louis XVI. beheaded, 1793.
SATURDAY, 22.—St. Vincent. Council of War at Paris, 1856.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 22, 1859.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 14	11 53	—	0 23	1 0	1 28	1 57
			2 24	3 49	3 13	3 37
			4 3	4 0	4 23	4 46

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Sole Management of Miss LOUISA FINE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On MONDAY EVENING and until further notice, Balfe's highly successful Opera, *SATANELLA*; or, the Power of Love; with the New Fantomime, *LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD*. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven. Private Boxes, £1 1s. to £3 3s.; Orchestral Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 2s. and 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five, under the superintendence of Mr. J. Parsons, where places may be secured without any fee for booking.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—A MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE NEW PANTOMIME *LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD* will take place on MONDAY, JAN. 17, commencing at Two o'clock. Carriages to be ordered at Four.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, *THE LOVE CHASE*, in which Miss Amy Sedgwick will repeat the character of Constance. On Tuesday and Thursday Mrs. W. C. Forbes, from the principal theatres of the United States, will make her first appearance in London, in the character of The Widow Cheery, in *THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER*. On Saturday, by desire, *THE BUSHYBODY*. Marplot, Mr. Buckstone; Miranda, Miss Reynolds. After the Comedies every evening the Pantomime of *UNDINE*; or, the Spirit of the Waters. The third Morning Performance of the Pantomime, and the last but one, on Thursday next, Jan. 20. Doors open at Half-past One, commence at Two, and conclude at a Quarter past Four.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—FAREWELL SEASON of Mr. CHARLES KEAN as MANAGER.—Monday, *HAMLET*; Tuesday, *THE MERCHANT OF VENICE*; Wednesday and Saturday, *THE CORICAN BROTHERS*; Thursday, *MACBETH*; Friday, *MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING*; and the PANTOMIME Every Evening.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, *MARION DE LORME*; Madame Celeste. On Thursday, Jan. 20, New Drama, *A SISTER'S SACRIFICE*; Madame Celeste, Mrs. Keely, &c. To conclude every evening with the *SIÈGE OF TROY*; Mrs. Keely, Miss St. George, Miss R. Wright; Messrs. Emery, C. Young, Rogers, &c.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Monday and during the Week, an EQUESTRIAN DRAMA, *SCENES IN THE CIRCUS*, and *HARLEQUIN BARON MUNCHAUSEN*. A Morning Performance of the Pantomime on Saturday, Jan. 22, at Two o'clock. Mr. R. Phillips, Stage Manager.

STANDARD THEATRE.—On Monday, and During the Week, the Grand Pantomime of *QUEEN ANNE'S FARTHING*; or, the Good Fairy of the Magic Music. Dazzling scenes and gorgeous effects in the Grand Transformation Scene. Clown, Tom Matthews. To conclude with *THE WAITS*.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA is Open Every Evening (including Saturday) at Eight; and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'clock. Stalls, numbered and reserved, which can be taken in advance from the plan at the *EGYPTIAN HALL*, every day, from Eleven to Four, without any extra charge, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17; Monday, Jan. 24; and an EXTRA CONCERT on THURSDAY, Jan. 27. Vocalists: Madame Viardot Garcia, Miss Poole, Miss Stabbach, Mlle. Behrens, Mlle. de Villar, Miss Lecelle, Miss Mesent, Miss Ranford, Miss Eyles, Miss Lettier, Miss Emma Robinson, and Mlle. Landis; Signora Luchini, from the Grand Opera; Mr. Wilby Cooper, Mr. Sims Reeves, and the Swedish Singers. Harmonium, Herr Engel; Concertina, Sig. Regondi; Pianoforte, Miss Arabella Goddard. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 6s.; Reserved Seats (balcony), 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. May be obtained at the Hall, 28, Piccadilly; Keith, Frowse, and Co.'s, 48, Chapside; Cramer and Co.'s, 20, Regent-street; and Clappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

MR. SIMS REEVES and Miss GODDARD at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, in conjunction with the Swedish Singers, &c., MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17. Sofa Stalls, 6s.; Reserved Seats (balcony), 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. May be obtained at the Hall, 28, Piccadilly; Keith, Frowse, and Co.'s, 48, Chapside; Cramer and Co.'s, 20, Regent-street; and Clappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—HAYDN'S "CREATION," on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, under the Direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH. Principal Vocalists: Miss Banks, Miss Martin, Miss Reeves, Mr. Santley, Mr. Thomas. Tickets, 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s. New Subscribers will be entitled to two extra tickets for this concert. Stalls, 30s.; Galleries, 15s. Commence at Eight o'clock.

MR. SIMS REEVES IMITATED IN VOICE, ACTION, and APPEARANCE, in the most Wonderful Manner, by Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Every Night (except Saturday), in the Comic and Musical *PATCHWORK*, pronounced the most Animated and Sparkling Entertainment of the Day. Morning Representation every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three.—Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Commence at Eight.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, at the Bazaar, Baker-street.—New Addition. The Count de Montalembert, from a photograph by Maull and Polyblank; the King and Queen of Greece; the King and Queen of Hanover; the Kings of England, from Richard III. to Queen Victoria. Admission, 1s.; extra room, 6d. open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 10.

SIXTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT. **THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE**, in their Original Entertainment, entitled *SKETCHES FROM NATURE*, will appear at SHEPHERD, Jan. 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21.

THE COLOURED OPERA TROUPE, Every Evening, at the OXFORD GALLERY, Regent-circus. The Coloured Opera Troupe will take their first Provincial Tour early in February. Engagements, Letters, &c., address Mr. ALBAIN, Oxford Gallery.

OHIO MINSTRELS, ADELAIDE ROOMS, Lowther Arcade, Strand. Great Success of the new Burlesque, *THE EBONY MAN*. The Company, as ever, comprises fifteen talented Vocalists, Musicians, and Comedians. Open every Evening at Half-past Seven; and on Wednesdays and Saturdays at Half-past Two. Manager, M. SCHMIDT.

EXHIBITION.—PALACE OF THE PEOPLE, Muswell-hill. The PLANS and VIEWS of the Proposed Building, designed by Mr. OWEN JONES, are NOW ON VIEW at Messrs. LEGGATT, HAYWARD, and LEGGATT'S, 79, Cornhill. Card of Admission may be obtained of Messrs. Mitchell, Old Bond-street; at St. James's-street; Cramer and Co.'s, Regent-street; Clappell's, 50, New Bond-street; at Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi, and Co.'s, Pall Mall; and at the Office of the Company, 61, Gresham-house Old Bond-street, City.

Now ready,

VOLUME XXXIII. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt, price 18s.; in paper covers, 13s. Containing Twelve Coloured Engravings, and Illustrations of the most important Events that have occurred during the past six months. Covers for Binding the Volume, 2s. 6d.; Reading Cases, 2s.; Portfolios, for preserving the Numbers, 4s.

THE BURNS CENTENARY FESTIVALS.—Our Artists are busily engaged in illustrating some of the most interesting incidents connected with the Poet's life, and in depicting scenes in Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire associated with his memory. These Illustrations, with Sketches of a few of the principal of the forthcoming Festivals, will appear in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* of January 29 and February 5.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1859.

THAT Sir John Young should be superseded in the Lord High Commissionership of the Ionian Islands is not surprising; but that Mr. Gladstone, above all men in political life, should be thought of as his successor is surprising indeed. But more than surprising, and all but incredible, is the statement made to the world on Thursday, that the post has not only been offered to that eminent orator and statesman, but actually accepted by him. If the statement be true it will be comfortable, and to some extent fortunate, for the present Government; for an admirable debater and formidable opponent will be removed for the Session from the arena of Parliament. But what will be the consequences to the parties not in power, and to the reputation of Mr. Gladstone himself? To neither do we think that these consequences

can be unimportant. As regards the Ionians—whose interests and feelings ought to be considered—we cannot see what advantage they can possibly derive from the change from Sir John Young to Mr. Gladstone. The former has declared his opinion that the Septinsular Republic ought to merge into the kingdom of Greece; while the latter has declared, in a more public and legitimate manner, that such union never can, will, or ought to be allowed.

It is certainly through no fault of his own that Sir John Young has been incapacitated from longer serving his country in that particular sphere. The nefarious publication of his confidential despatch destroyed the future usefulness of Sir John in Ionian. But Mr. Gladstone stands, as regards usefulness, in no better position. His appointment will be received by the Ionians as a tribute to their greatness and importance. They will look upon it as an encouragement to persevere in the pro-Russian and pro-Grecian turbulence and discontent which have suddenly, through the unwise sympathy of the Home Government rather than from any merits of their own, brought them prominently before the notice of Europe. Mr. Gladstone is evidently not the man for the position. The hole is round—and he is square—or vice versa. One less eminent in the eyes of Europe and of his own country;—one less inclined to argue and more inclined to act;—one uncompromised by the promulgation of decided opinions upon the points at issue;—an able administrator, either civil or military;—a man without other power of oratory than the expression of sound common sense: such is the man required for the Septinsular Republic at this moment, and who might certainly have been found with advantage to the public service if the Government had been less intent upon neutralising the energy and the intellect of a possible opponent, and more intent upon finding the right artificer for the right work.

The ultra-Liberal, as well as the Liberal-Conservative parties, require that a man like Mr. Gladstone should be at his post in Parliament during the debates on the several reform bills that will be brought forward during the approaching Session. Our home politics cannot afford to lose their most brilliant debater at a time when such men are more urgently needed than at any time in our history since 1832. Mr. Disraeli, Lord J. Russell, and Mr. Bright will form a Parliamentary triangle on the question of reform, and it will need a politician like Mr. Gladstone to make the thing square. If Mr. Gladstone accept the inferior and unsatisfactory position offered to him in the Ionian Islands he will, doubtless, act from a paramount sense of duty. But in that case we shall have to add extraordinary humility to the catalogue of his virtues, and to wish, in the public interest, that he had a higher sense of his own dignity than to consent to be made the tool of an Administration with which he is supposed to have but little sympathy. If, however, he has resolved upon quitting the anomalous position between two great parties, which he has held since the lamented death of Sir Robert Peel, and has cast in his lot definitively with Lord Derby, he owes it to himself to say so. But even in that case ought he, who has been Chancellor of the Exchequer and Colonial Secretary, to accept any position less important at this juncture than a seat in the Ministry? But the whole arrangement is so perplexing that until it be placed beyond all possibility of doubt, by the *London Gazette* or some authoritative announcement by Mr. Gladstone himself, we shall hesitate to believe it, and hope it to be untrue.

THE public was surprised on Monday by the publication of a circular appealing to it for "contributions, to be paid in to Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., to the account of the London Mechanics' Institute, on behalf of Lord Brougham." The circular explained that the premises required for the purposes of the Institute were demised to Lord Brougham and others for a term of one hundred and forty-six years, at an annual rental of £229; that for the last three years the receipts had been insufficient to pay the expenses; that the rent and dilapidations had fallen altogether on the lessees, now reduced to two; and that in the event of Lord Brougham's co-lessee, who is of advanced age and in bad health, dying before him, the whole future responsibility would fall on Lord Brougham. Though he could be only relieved entirely by purchasing the lease at a sum of £3500, it has been ascertained, says the circular, that if £2000 could be raised at once, Lord Brougham might be relieved from all future liability, and the Mechanics' Institute enabled to continue its useful labours.

If Lord Brougham, who has done so much for the extension of education in England, has been left exposed to this large liability in consequence of the active share he took in establishing the London Mechanics' Institute, it is only necessary in a country like this to state the facts in order to bring in a shower of liberality on all sides, until donors have to be told to desist; and, if the facts be really as stated, the public will not permit the most remarkable man among us to be mulcted in this large sum as the reward of his exertions for an unappreciating body of his countrymen. But are we to believe the facts as put forward in the circular? Without passing any opinion of our own in the meantime, and merely as a means of arriving at the truth, we present the following statement from a highly valued correspondent and contributor, who was himself associated with the early founders of the institute, and took an active part in its establishment:—

"How Lord Brougham, a great lawyer, has thus got entangled is not clearly explained; but we are assured that it is the opinion of Lord Murray—a Lord of Session, and better known as Mr. John Murray of Henderland—a most respectable gentleman, and other friends of Lord Brougham, that the noble Lord ought to be protected from further pecuniary loss; and they call on the willing public to contribute to bear the noble Lord harmless. Those who have attended to the affairs of the Institute are aware that several attempts, by memorials to the Government and appeals to the public, have been of late made without success to procure additional funds for it; but it has now crept out for the first time that Lord Brougham, who patronises the institute, was personally and pecuniarily interested in its revenue. If the heirs and legatees of Dr. Birkbeck, who advanced his money to build the theatre, and who died in the practice of an arduous profession after having devoted himself for several years to promote the success of the institute, had appealed to the public, we should not have been surprised; but that such an appeal should be made on behalf of Lord Brougham, who has been for twenty-four years in the receipt of £5000 a year from the public, who has no family, and who might well apply some

portion of his wealth to promote the education about which he has made so many speeches, is an extraordinary circumstance. No other name is mentioned in the circular than that of Lord Murray, and we cannot believe that he has sanctioned it; still less can we believe that it is published with the knowledge and approbation of Lord Brougham, and we are compelled, therefore, to conclude that the other unnamed friends have no good warrant for making this humiliating application.

"We learnt it with great regret, and with much greater regret we noticed that it was advocated by a gross misstatement. The circular begins by saying that 'the London Mechanics' Institute was established by Lord Brougham and Dr. Birkbeck;' and the *Times* on Monday repeated over and over again, in support of the application, that 'Lord Brougham was the founder of the first Mechanics' Institute.' The noble Lord himself knows better, and has too many laurels of his own to appropriate a single leaf to which he has not a claim. In common with Joseph Lancaster, the Society of Friends, Mr. James Mill, Mr. Bentham, Mr. Place, and other zealous friends of improvement, Mr. Brougham, forty years ago, then a barrister struggling for celebrity, contributed to promote popular education; but the Mechanics' Institute did not originate with him, nor did he lend much aid to establish it. In 1823, a gentleman now deceased, Mr. Joseph Clinton Robertson, projected, and in conjunction with Mr. Hodgskin, established, the *Mechanics' Magazine*. At the same time, falling in with the tendency of the age, he projected a London Mechanics' Institute. In one of the early numbers of the magazine the advantages of such an institute were set forth, and the public invited to assist in establishing it. The invitation attracted considerable attention, and a number of persons, including several working men, came forward to promote the project. Dr. Birkbeck, who had previously lectured on mechanical subjects in the Andersonian Institution at Glasgow, entered into communication with the editors of the magazine, and soon, from his standing in society and his zeal in the cause, took the lead in the movement. We can assert, from personal knowledge, that he acted in promoting it with and through the editors of the magazine. In a short time a working committee was formed, of which Mr. Brougham was not a member; the approbation was obtained of many distinguished persons, probably Mr. Brougham amongst them; and in due time a public meeting, for the purpose of establishing the institute was held at the Crown and Anchor tavern. Dr. Birkbeck presided, and delivered an admirable address. Mr. Brougham was not present. The meeting was enthusiastic; several sums of money were subscribed; and by that meeting the Institute was virtually established. The organisation followed. Dr. Birkbeck was the first president, the two editors of the *Mechanics' Magazine* were joint secretaries; and, though Mr. Brougham may on some occasions have made a speech about it, he had far less to do with founding the institute, or establishing it, than the late Mr. Cobbett, who at the meeting paid down a handsome sum to help it on its way. Lord Brougham cannot have forgotten the insignificant share Mr. Brougham had in establishing the Institute, and he is now too rich in public approbation even to sanction the attempt of his indiscreet friends to fasten on his overloaded brows the wreaths which belong to others, or direct into his pocket money that may be much better applied. Though Lord Brougham did not found, and did not establish, the first Mechanics' Institute, it is by no means unlikely that his patronage and such mendicant appeals to the public—quite at variance with the self-supporting principle on which it was originally projected—may have materially contributed to its failure."

THE COURT.

The Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended Divine Service on Sunday morning in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince Consort attended the service in St. George's Chapel.

On Monday the Prince of Wales left Windsor Castle at a quarter before ten o'clock for Dover, en route to the Continent. His Royal Highness reviewed and presented new colours to the 100th, or Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment, at the camp at Shorncliffe, the same afternoon, and embarked in the evening for Ostend. The suite in attendance on the Prince consists of Col. the Hon. Robert Bruce, Governor to his Royal Highness, Capt. Grey, Esquerry in Waiting, the Rev. C. Tarver, and Dr. Chambers. [We shall next week illustrate the ceremony of his Royal Highness presenting the colours to the 100th Regiment.]

On Tuesday her Majesty held a Privy Council at which there were present the Prince Consort, the Earl of Derby, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Mr. Secretary Walpole, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Major-General Peel, Sir J. Pakington, Lord John Manners, the Marquis of Exeter, and the Earl Delawar. At the Council Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Thursday, the 13th of January, to Thursday, the 3rd of February, and a Proclamation was issued summoning Parliament to meet on the said 3rd of February for the dispatch of public business. The Earl of Derby, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, and Sir John Pakington had audiences of the Queen. The dinner party in the evening included the Princess Alice, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Carnarvon, Viscount Eversley, Lady Victoria Noel, Lord and Lady Leigh, and the Right Hon. J. W. Henley.

The Earl of Sheffield and Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Stovin have succeeded the Earl of Verulam and Lieut.-Colonel P. Cavendish as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

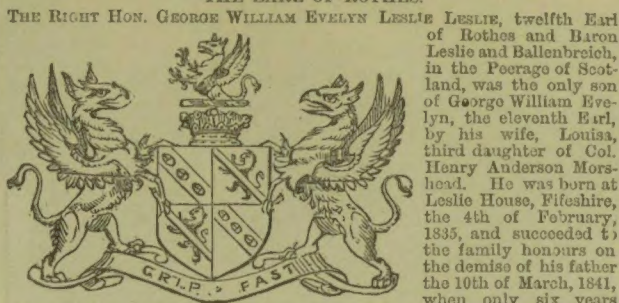
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has been slightly indisposed, but is now better. Lady Susan Leslie Melville is appointed Lady of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, in succession to Lady Anna Maria Dawson, who has resigned on account of the state of her health. Lady Anna Maria Dawson is appointed an extra Lady of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—Rev. N. Bond, Rector of Steeple-cum-Tyneham, to be Prebendary of Hurstborne and Burbage, Cathedral of Sarum. Rev. T. Griffith, to be a Minor Canon of Rochester Cathedral. Rev. R. Quinn, to be Rector and Vicar of Forkhill, Armagh. *Rectories:* Rev. G. W. Banks, to Worth, Crawley; Rev. D. M. Duley, to Barnby, with Muford; Rev. J. Smith, to Hinton Parva, Dorset; Rev. R. William, to St. Stephen's, Bristol. *Vicarages:* Rev. R. Turnbull, to Wyubury, Cheshire; Rev. J. N. Vlieland, to Stalsfield, Kent; Rev. J. F. Bassett, to Glenham and Normanby; Rev. R. C. N. Brackenbury, to Kirmington; Rev. G. Burn, to Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex; Rev. H. Hardy, to Jurby, Isle of Man; Rev. J. Porter, to Blidworth, Notts; Rev. J. Shepherd, to Avenbury, Herefordshire; Rev. W. Walker, to Croft, Lincolnshire. *Incumbencies:* Rev. J. Bradshaw, to Billington, Leighton Buzzard. *Chaplaincies:* Rev. J. F. L. Herschell, to the Union, Clun, Herefordshire; Rev. W. Fraser, Vicar of Alton, Staffordshire, to the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot; Rev. G. S. Macneile, to the Female Penitentiary, Dublin. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. F. C. Hingston, to Hampton-Gay, Oxon; Rev. W. Carson, to Ardmayle, Cashel; Rev. D. Craven, to Chantry, Somerset; Rev. A. C. Irvine, to St. Paul's, Walsall. *Curacies, &c.:* Rev. J. Lindsay, to West Horsley, Surrey; Rev. W. W. Baylis, to St. Mark, Lakenham; Rev. R. Beatty, to Clones, Clogher; Rev. S. E. Bongough, to Hadleigh, Essex; Rev. J. Bolton, to Swyre, Dorset; Rev. G. A. Calcy to Swafeld, near North Walsham; Rev. J. E. Costello to Kilmore, Armagh; Rev. H. M. Dyson to New Radford, Notts; Rev. A. Geddes to Louth; Rev. J. Grisdale to Little Marsden Lancashire; Rev. J. J. Lias to Shaftesbury; Rev. I. Lichtenstein to Worlingworth-cum-Southolt; Rev. F. G. Littlecot to Thorndon; Rev. J. Mangan to Drishane and Nohoval Daly, Ardert; Rev. C. M. Moore to Shingham; Rev. A. Mulholland to Lethermatward, Raphoe; Rev. E. Nixon to Killermogh, Ossory; Rev. R. Oldham to Whitby; Rev. H. Patch to St. Margaret's Cley, next the Sea, Norfolk; Rev. A. J. Porter to Heigham; Rev. R. Pratt, to Buckhorn Weston; Rev. W. N. Roe to Bincombe; Rev. G. Sayers to Donaghmore, Down; Rev. H. de B. Sidley to Timolin, Dublin; Rev. C. O. Smith to Hingham; Rev. H. Spencer to Ilkeshall, Suffolk; Rev. Mr. Stewart to St. Peter's, Drogheda; Rev. R. C. Stiles to More; Rev. W. Stone to St. Paul's (New Church), Shoreditch; Rev. F. Stoney to Croghan, Elphin; Rev. A. Williams to St. Martin's, Worcester; Rev. C. H. Wood to Padham, Burnley; Rev. T. Myers to be Preacher at York Castle; Rev. A. Coates to be Pastoral Superintendent of a Licensed Schoolroom, Orrell, Lancashire; Rev. R. Sorsbie to be Precentor of Rochester Cathedral; Rev. S. Thornton to be Town Missionary, North London District.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers on Tuesday, Dr. Lethely's sanitary report for the autumn quarter was read. It presents the public health in no favourable light, for during that period, as far as the City is concerned, the deaths have been more numerous than the births.

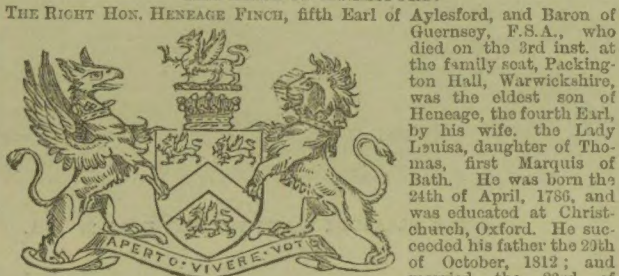
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF ROTHES.



THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE WILLIAM EVELYN LESLIE LESLIE, twelfth Earl of Rothes and Baron Leslie and Ballenbreich, in the Peerage of Scotland, was the only son of George William Evelyn Leslie, the eleventh Earl, by his wife, Louisa, third daughter of Col. Henry Anderson Morshead. He was born at Leslie House, Fifeshire, the 4th of February, 1835, and succeeded to the family honours on the demise of his father the 10th of March, 1841, when only six years old. His Lordship's own premature and lamented death occurred at Edinburgh, on the 2nd inst. The Earl was never married, and, pursuant to a special limitation in a Royal charter, dated 1663, his Lordship is succeeded by his only sister, the Lady Henrietta Anderson Morshead Leslie, who was born at Leslie House in 1832, and who now becomes, in her own right, Countess of Rothes. The house of Leslie, Earls of Rothes, of Hungarian origin, is one of the oldest in Scotland. The first Earl was created in 1457, and the sixth Earl was the staunch cavalier who was made prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and whom Charles, after his restoration, created Duke of Rothes, a dukedom which, as he had no male issue, died with him.

THE EARL OF AYLESFORD.



THE RIGHT HON. HENRAGE FINCH, fifth Earl of Aylesford, and Baron of Guernsey, F.S.A., who died on the 3rd inst. at the family seat, Packington Hall, Warwickshire, was the eldest son of Henrager, the fourth Earl, by his wife, the Lady Louisa, daughter of Thomas, first Marquis of Bath. He was born the 24th of April, 1786, and was educated at Christchurch, Oxford. He succeeded his father the 29th of October, 1812; and married, the 23rd of April, 1821, Augusta Sophia, daughter of George, second Earl of Warwick, by whom (who died in 1832) he had two sons and two daughters. One of the latter of whom is the present Countess of Dartmouth, and the other, Lady Sarah, died unmarried, in 1850. His Lordship was formerly Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and has been Lord Steward of her Majesty's household. He is succeeded by his elder son, Henrager, Lord Guernsey, now sixth Earl of Aylesford, who was born in 1824, and who married, in 1846, Jane Wightwick, only child and heiress of the late J. W. Knightley, Esq., of Offchurchbury, in the county of Warwick, and has three sons and a daughter. The first Earl of Aylesford, a younger son of the first Earl of Nottingham, was the Hon. Henrager Finch, an eminent Whig lawyer of the time of the Revolution, who obtained his Barony of Guernsey from Queen Anne, and his Earldom of Aylesford from George I.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PAUL PHIPPS, K.H.

This gallant officer, one of the few survivors of those who shared the glories of the Peninsula and of Waterloo, expired, after a short illness at his residence, Berrywood, near Southampton, on the 22nd of last November, in the seventieth year of his age. Lieut.-Colonel Phipps, when a commoner at Winchester College, was, in 1809, gazetted as a Cornet in the 1st Royal Dragoons. He proceeded with that regiment almost immediately afterwards to the Peninsula, and remained there with it (never having been absent a single day) until the close of those ever-memorable campaigns ending with the first occupation of Paris. Phipps was in nearly all the great Peninsular battles and sieges. He had the silver war medal and three clasps. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he again left England with his regiment for the Netherlands, and was present at Quatre Bras, and also at Waterloo, where, in the celebrated charge of the heavy brigade, his horse was killed under him. Colonel Phipps retired from the service in 1829. He married, in 1830, Mrs. Kingston, widow of Benjamin Kingston, Esq., of Walton Hall, and eldest daughter of the late John Saunders, Esq., of Downes, Hants; and leaves issue, one son and one daughter. The son, Captain Phipps, born in 1834, was in the 29th Regiment in the Crimean campaign, and was present at the attack on the Redan and the Quarries. He went afterwards with his regiment to India, and served under Havelock at the capture of Lucknow, where he was severely wounded. Lieut.-Colonel Paul Phipps, who was a Knight of the Hanoverian and Guelphic order, was the youngest son of Thos. Hele Phipps, Esq., of Leighton House, Wilts, deceased in 1790, and he was the uncle of the present Thomas Henry Hele Phipps, Esq., of Leighton House. This family of Phipps has been for centuries settled in the county of Wilts, and has ever been of high repute and position there.

WILLS, &c.—The will of the Right Honourable the Marchioness of Hastings, Barbara Yelverton, Baroness de Ruthyn, wife of Captain Hastings Reginald Yelverton, R.N., of Palace-gardens, Kensington, and relict of the Most Honourable George Augustus Francis Ramsden Hastings, Marquis of Hastings, was administered to in the London Court of Probate by the husband, the sole executor, to whom was granted special letters of administration with the will annexed. The will—made the 21st of July, 1858, and signed "B. Hastings Grey de Ruthyn"—confirms her marriage settlement, and directs £10,000 to be invested for her daughter, the Honourable Barbara Yelverton; and the residue of her property she leaves to her husband for life. Her Ladyship died at Rome on the 18th of November last.—The will of the late Sir John Gordon, Bart, late of Earlston, Kirkcudbright, N.B., which was registered in Scotland in 1843, was proved in London on the 11th of January inst. by Lady Mary Gordon, the relict, one of the executors, the deceased being possessed of estates in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Jamaica, in which the present Baroness is largely interested.—Lady Gordon receiving an annuity, and the younger children allotted portions.—Letters of administration of the effects of William Llewellyn, Esq., late of Baglan, Glamorganshire, who died on the 23rd of September last, at King's-road, Chelsea, was granted to Griffith Llewellyn, Esq., of Baglan Hall, the brother, he having died intestate and a bachelor, without parent living. The personalty sworn under £7000.

THE LATE PRINCESS DORIA.—In the brief notice of this Princess given in our Obituary column last week we omitted to state that her Highness formed one of the fair group of young ladies who held the train of her Majesty at her coronation.

The Turin papers state that the "Divina Commedia" of Dante has just been translated into the Neapolitan dialect. The name of the translator is not stated.

AT GENOA, on Wednesday, December 29, before the provincial tribunal, presided over by the Chevalier Malaspina, a girl, twenty years of age, named Catherine Lavezzaro, was accused of having clandestinely baptised a Jew child named Leon Levi. She was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty crowns, with six months' imprisonment in default of payment.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.—It is rumoured in naval circles that the Government has it in contemplation to make a considerable augmentation in the Channel squadron by the addition of twelve sail of the line. The greatest activity prevails at all the dockyards in hastening forward the completion of those line-of-battle ships which have been on the stocks several years, most of which are nearly completed, in order that they may be commissioned and made ready for sea. During the present year several first-class screw steamers will be launched at Portsmouth, Chatham, Devonport, and Pembroke, when other line-of-battle ships are to be immediately laid down on the same slips.

LORD CAVENDISH AND HIS FRIENDS.—The *St. Louis Republican*, of the 24th ult., announces the arrival there of Lord Cavendish and his friends. The Canadian Government about a year since appointed Professor Hind and Messrs. Dickinson, Fleming, and Hind, Commissioners to explore the Red River Valley. They were joined by Lord Cavendish's party, who since then have occupied the time in hunting and exploring the country from the mouth to the sources of the Red River. The party left Selkirk, on the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, on the 29th of November, with a train of seventy dogs, for Crow Wing, which point they reached in fifteen days' travel. They have various trophies of the chase, such as buffalo and other furs, Indian curiosities, and a dog of the Esquimaux breed, used for drawing sledges. They described the life they had been living as thoroughly romantic—hunting and fishing, chasing Sioux Indians and chased by them in return, and enduring hardships not altogether unpleasant from the novelties attending them.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

The following Proclamation by the Queen appeared in a Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday evening:—

"Victoria R.—Whereas our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday, the 13th day of this instant January: We, with the advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare that the said Parliament shall be further prorogued, on the said 13th day of January instant, to Thursday, the 3rd day of February next; and we have given order to our Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain to prepare a Commission for proroguing the same accordingly; and we do hereby, with the advice aforesaid, declare our Royal will and pleasure that the said Parliament shall, on the said Thursday, the 3rd day of February next, assemble and be holden for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly, at Westminster, on the said Thursday, the 3rd day of February next.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1859, and in the twenty-second year of our reign.

God save the Queen.

On Thursday morning the ceremony of proroguing the Imperial Parliament took place with the formalities, but without any of the exciting interest, with which that event is ordinarily associated in the public mind.

The Lord Chancellor and the Royal Commissioners entered the House in their full robes as Peers, preceded by the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms with his imposing mace, and took their seats immediately in front of the throne. The Lord Chancellor then commanded the Usher of the Black Rod to summon her Majesty's Commons to the bar of their Lordship's House to hear her Majesty's commission of prorogation read. Mr. Pulman, the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, proceeded to the House of Commons, and, with as much formality as though the House was full of members and he was putting a temporary stop to an exciting debate, summoned all members to the House of Peers. There were no members present, but they were very adequately represented by Sir Denis Le Marchant, Mr. May, and Mr. Ley, "the clerks at the table." On Mr. Pulman's return to the House of Lords he informed the Royal Commissioners that her Majesty's faithful Commons were at the bar, the three gentlemen alluded to having by this time taken up their positions there.

Sir C. Shaw Lefevre advanced to the table and read the Royal Commission, commanding the Commissioners present, in the name of her Majesty, to further prorogue Parliament until Thursday, the 3rd of February, then and there to meet for the dispatch of business.

The Royal Commission having been read, the Commissioners rose from their seats, and

The Lord Chancellor said that, by virtue of the Commission just read, he, in the name of her Majesty the Queen, declared Parliament prorogued until Thursday, the 3rd of February next. His Lordship then declared the House adjourned, and the ceremony terminated.

The Royal Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Earl of Hardwick.

MUSHURRUFF KHAN.

In consequence of the mutiny of the native troops the officers in charge of the large and populous district at Gorruckpore were obliged to retire about the middle of August, and the rebels, chiefly composed of Mohammedans from Oude, under Mohammed Hossein, who was appointed by the Lucknow Regency Governor of Gorruckpore, took possession of the station. Mushurruff Khan (the principal figure in our Engraving) was at once nominated his Lieutenant as a reward for the very active part he had taken in exciting the rebellion and seducing many of the large landed proprietors to become the loyal subjects of Oude. He commenced life under the auspices of the late Mr. R. M. Bird, one of the most eminent civilians of the North-west Provinces, who resided here many years, and whose name is venerated by the natives. Mushurruff Khan, from his talents and energy, rose quickly, and soon became the confidential agent of the Rajah of Suttasee. His next public appearance was as a convict imprisoned for forgery, and at the commencement of the disturbances, he, together with all the prisoners in jail, was liberated by his friends. His subsequent career, though very brief, was notorious for every description of atrocity and the grossest sensuality. He wreaked his vengeance on all his enemies, and included amongst them all the Hindoos, rich or poor. It soon became a reign of terror, and his infamy obscured the cruelty of his Chief. In obedience to his orders the Church was injured, the burial-ground was desecrated, and the houses were destroyed. He was defeated by the troops of our faithful ally, the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, on the 6th of January, last year, and was obliged to make a precipitate retreat. One of his friends, to shield his own character, captured him in his flight, and his return to the station in chains on the 18th of January, became quickly known. Thousands of his victims who had trembled during the zenith of his power now crowded to triumph over his downfall, and as he was paraded through the streets heaped maledictions on him. He was perfectly callous when brought to the gallows on the afternoon of the 19th, and attributed everything to his destiny. The other figure in the sketch represents his unworthy follower and beloved associate, Wahid Allee, who had during his short life attained a most infamous and despicable character, and suffered the penalty of his crimes on the same day.

The accompanying Engraving is from a Sketch by Capt. C. H. Byers, Assistant-Resident at Nepal, who took their likenesses, as they lay in gaol, on the morning of their execution.

STEAM PLEASURE-YACHT FOR THE KING OF AVA.

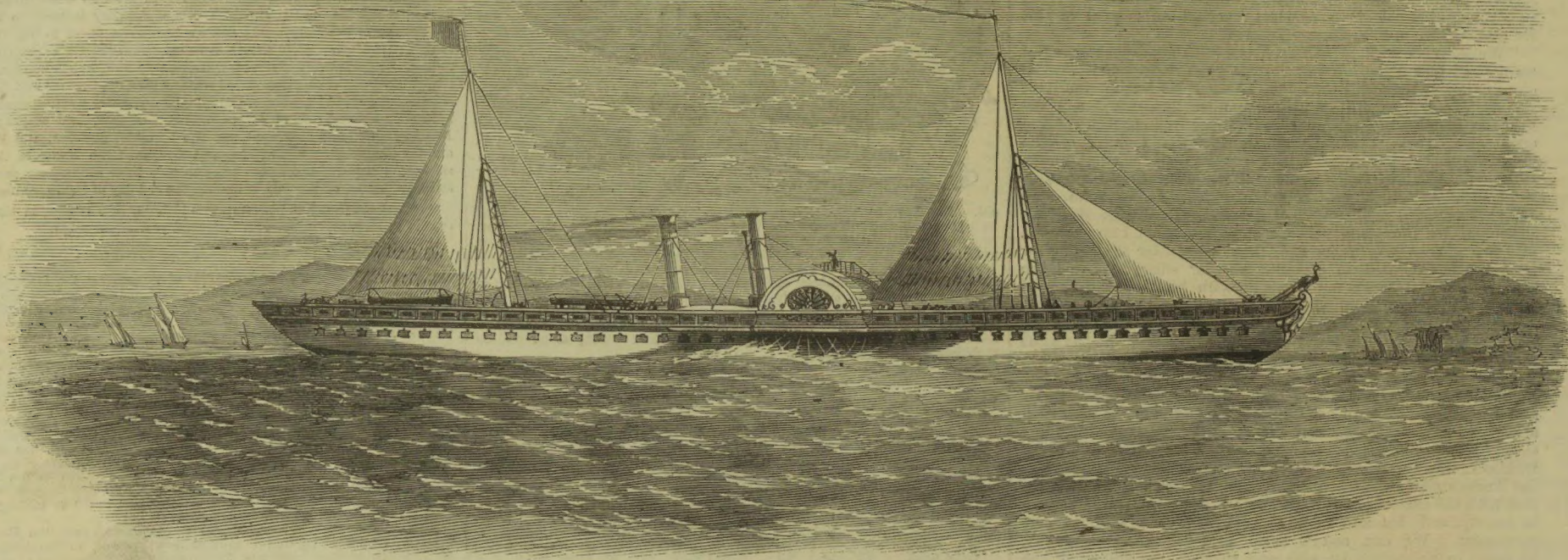
His Majesty the King of Ava lately instructed his Rangoon agents, Messrs. Jordan and Co., to order, through Messrs. Bigbie and Co., the construction in this country of a steam pleasure-yacht to ply between our territories and his new capital of "Mondalay." The execution of the order was intrusted to R. Napier and Son, Glasgow, whose reputation for building ocean steamers will not be detracted from by the beautiful little vessel they have now turned out, and of which we present the accompanying Engraving.

The dimensions of the King of Ava's pleasure-yacht are—Length, 190 feet; breadth, 18 feet; and depth, 8 feet; with spoon-shaped bow and stern to suit the peculiar navigation of the river Irrawaddy, and she is fitted with a pair of oscillating engines of 100 nominal horsepower. The vessel was fitted together in all its parts, and afterwards taken to pieces for shipment to Rangoon, where she will be put together under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Bury, C.E. Externally the hull is elegantly decorated, the cabin windows being surrounded with ornamental mouldings cast in white metal; the stern and paddle-boxes are also chastely ornamented with carved work, and a peacock in full plumage (the Burmese emblem of Royalty) is perched upon the stem for a figure head.

The acknowledged taste of her builders has been further displayed in the style of the saloon fittings, which are of rich birds-eye-maple, with tulip-wood mouldings and plate-glass panels. These latter, to accord with the Eastern ideas of magnificence, are highly ornamented with paintings in the richest style of colouring, interspersed with ornate gilding, the gold being of various tints and alternating with imitation diamonds and other gems, so as greatly to enhance the general brilliancy.

It may not be uninteresting to our readers to learn that the present King of Ava is a strong admirer of Great Britain: he subscribed £1000 to the Indian Relief Fund; and he never fails to receive with noble hospitality any Englishman visiting his capital.

We extract the following description of the King of Ava from a work recently published by Smith, Elder, and Co., entitled "A Narrative of the Mission sent by the Governor-General of India to the Court of Ava in 1855." The author (Captain Yule) is describing a reception given to the British Embassy in the Hall of Audience at Amarapura:—"At last the King's approach was announced by music, sounding, as it appeared, from some hidden court of the palace. . . . As the last man entered the golden lattice-doors behind, the throne rolled back into the wall, and the King was seen mounting a stair leading from a chamber behind to the summit of the throne. He ascended slowly, and as if oppressed by weight, using his golden-sheathed sword as a staff to assist his steps. Mr. Camaretta asserted that the jewelled coat worn by his Majesty actually weighed nearly a hundred pounds. . . . From the distance at which we viewed the King he seemed a somewhat portly man, having features of

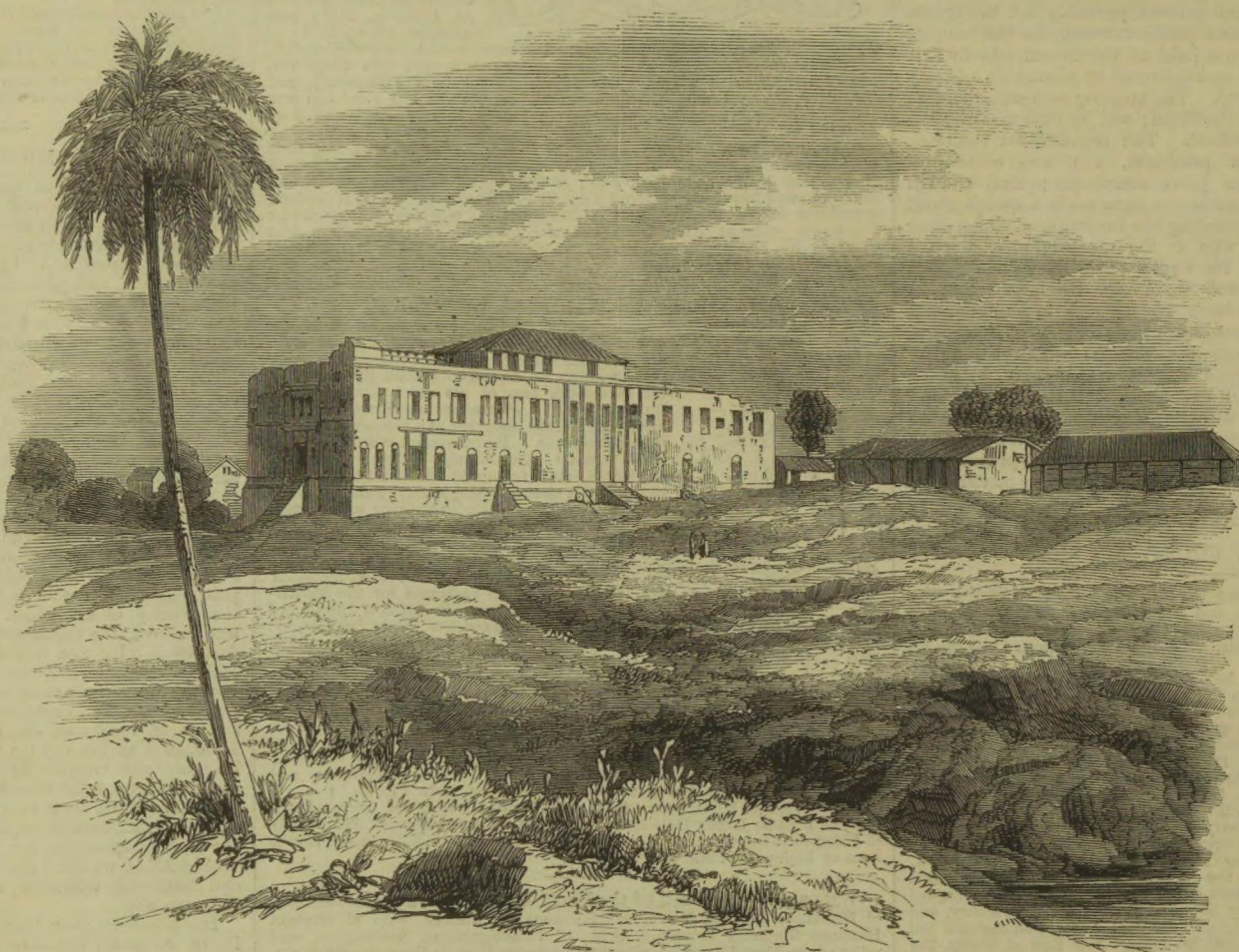


STEAM PLEASURE-YACHT FOR THE KING OF AVA.

a much more refined character than are common among his subjects, exhibiting indeed the national physiognomy, but much subdued. His expression was good and intelligent; his hands delicately and finely formed. His dress was a sort of long tunic, or surcoat, of a light-coloured silk apparently; but so thickly set with jewels that the material was scarcely discernible. His cap or crown was a round tiara of similar material, in shape like an Indian morion, rising to a peak crowned with a spirelike ornament several inches high, and having flaps or wings rising over each ear. Over the forehead was a gold plate or frontlet." Some private interviews which Major Phayre subsequently had with the King enabled the Envoy to inform himself of the Royal views and character. His Majesty took great interest in the siege of Sebastopol. He seemed desirous to impress the Envoy with the moral science and public spirit of the Burmese rulers, and to exhibit his own stock of knowledge on a variety of subjects. He discussed the resources and history of his dominions, also the origin of gunpowder, and of the steam-engine, photography, and the electric telegraph; and, with apparently keener interest, the relative strength and alliances of the European Powers.

PALACE OF NANA SAHIB, NEAR NASSICK.

THIS palace, now the headquarters of Messrs. Nythes and Jackson, the contractors for the Indian Peninsular Railway, is a large and straggling edifice built of stone, situated on a slight eminence, and overlooking the



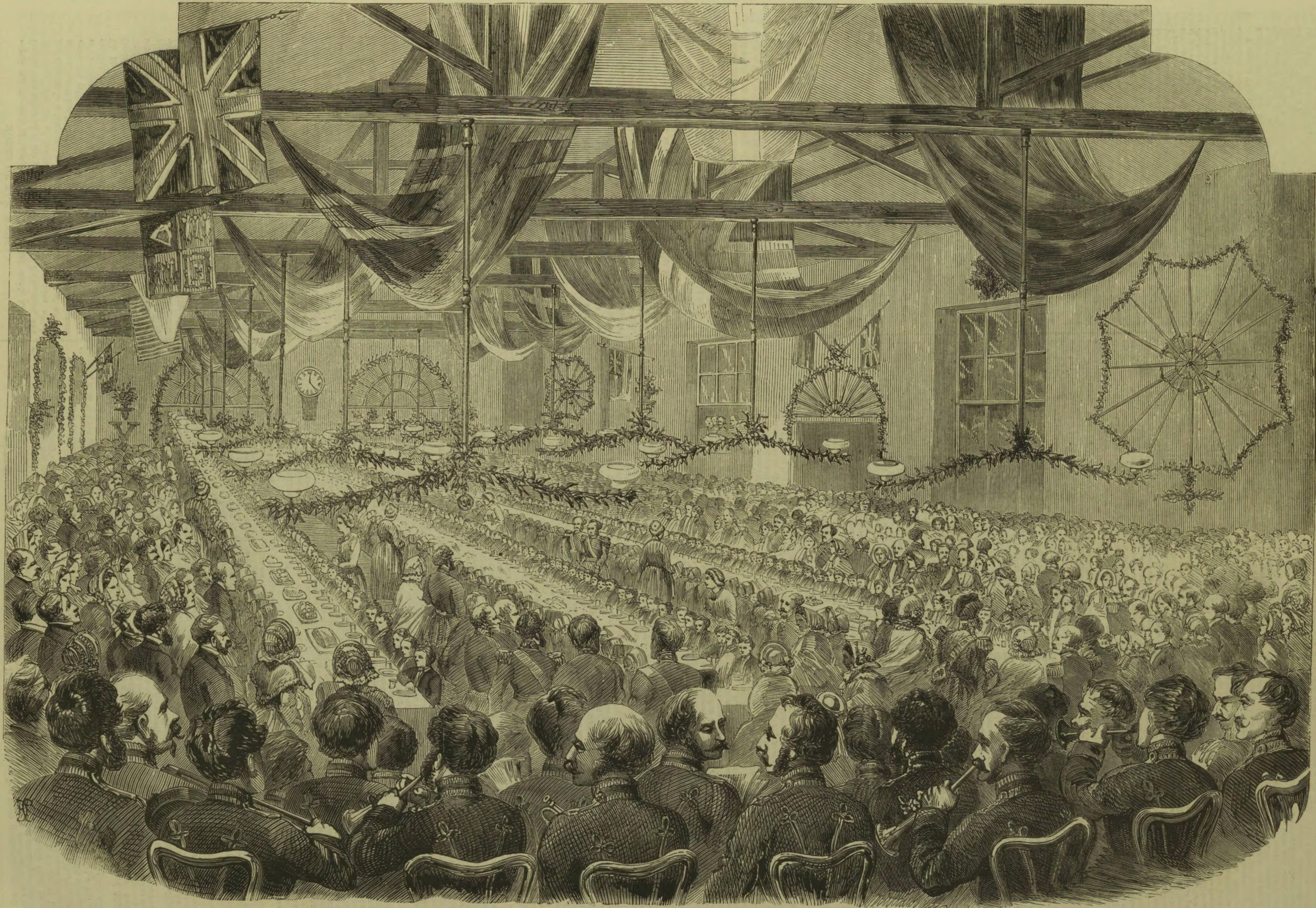
ONE OF NANA SAHIB'S PALACES, NEAR NASSICK.

Godavery river, which, traversing the breadth of India, empties itself into the sea at Rajahmundry, 300 miles above Madras. It is a large building, capable of being well defended, and possesses a commanding view of the surrounding country. The window-frames shown are apertures covered with matting blinds (in the place of glass), which are raised or lowered by cords. The right wing of the building is partially in ruins. The outbuildings on the right are stables, which are still used, while the workshops and timber-yard are in the rear. The approach to this place from the main road winds over a dilapidated stone bridge of three arches, and then beneath groups of shady trees, the cultivated prospect masked by the luxuriant palm-trees. The native name of this place is the Byjah-bhoy's Palace, reported to be an inheritance, and some time the residence, of the infamous Nana. The immediate locality is one of the seats of Brahminism. Above and below the palace, on each side of the river, are stone niches, each containing a hideous image sculptured in stone, in a sitting posture, with the arms crossed, and painted a bright red. The pedestal on which this is placed surmounts a flight of semicircular steps, on which the natives prostrate themselves in worship on returning from their daily bathe in the river; and before eating, as well as on the observance of any religious rite by which they hope to propitiate the idol, and thus insure a prosperous issue to the undertaking.

Our Engraving is from a Sketch by E. N. Winton, Civil Engineer, Great Indian Peninsular Railway.



MUSHRUFF KHAN AND WAHID ALL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



FETE TO THE CHILDREN OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS, WOOLWICH.—SEE PAGE 50.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

"For the dispatch of business." The important words have at length been attached to the proclamation touching Parliament, and Thursday, the 3rd of February, will inaugurate a Session which promises to be a busy and a stormy one. Speculation is of course active, but it has little to rest upon. Her Majesty's Speech must contain a reference to a Reform Bill; and the Leader of the House of Commons must, within a day or two, conceive that it will be convenient to the House to be informed in what order it is proposed by her Majesty's Government to proceed with public business. It is hardly to be supposed that the production of the Reform Bill will long be postponed, indeed; should there be any idea of delaying it until Easter, the Opposition will have a most legitimate ground for moving a hostile vote. But this delay would be a blunder which we may fairly believe the Government to be too wary to commit. Lord Derby has accepted office on the clogging and, doubtless, distasteful terms of amending the representation; and, if we might borrow an image from the former scene of his Lordship's amusements, we should say that his horse will be brought out in as good condition as possible, and that he will be very cleverly jockeyed. Whether the blue ribbon of politics will be won by anything out of the Derby Stakes remains to be seen. Among the events which may happen, are the production of a bill which the Opposition may determine to reject, and by which Lord Derby will stand. A collision, a Ministerial defeat, an appeal to the country by a dissolution, a new collision on the reassembling of Parliament, the fall of the Cabinet, a new Reform Bill introduced by a new Government, fierce debates, and a late Session—all this is possible, and a good deal of it excessively probable.

Foreign politics are in a curious state. The Emperor has fairly frightened the Continental Cabinets and the Bourgeois; and the explanation of the *Moniteur*, that his Majesty really meant nothing like what has been supposed, has produced comparatively little effect. Then the King of Sardinia has delivered himself of a speech, known to have been revised at the Tuileries, wherein King Victor Emanuel hints at a darkening horizon, proposes to wait the will of Providence, but declares that "Sardinia is not deaf to Italy's cry of anguish." Whereupon despots forbid their music-loving subjects to cry "Viva Verdi!" because the letters of that composer's name make the initials of "Victor Emanuel, Rê d'Italia!" Nor has the betrothal of Prince Napoleon (38) to Princess Clotilde (16½), daughter of the King of Sardinia, tended to calm the minds of those who think that King Victor means battle, and that the Emperor of the French means to back him up. Whether these signs and tokens have had any effect on King Ferdinand of Naples, one cannot say; but it is difficult to believe that he would, *ex mero motu*, do anything savouring of humanity, and he is stated to have pardoned a good many prisoners, and ordered Poerio and others to be taken from their loathsome and cruel confinement and banished. The Prince of Wales, now en route for Rome, will have plenty of Italian news to amuse him during his sojourn.

Mr. Gladstone has delivered his opinion upon the subject of the Ionian Isles, and his plan may, in two words, be described as one for assimilating the Constitution of the Republic to that of our own Republic. But, of course, all his devices are so many waste words to the discontented islanders, who now intend to apply to the English Parliament to be handed over to Greece. On the inevitable refusal of Parliament to do anything of the kind, the Septinsulars propose to apply to the various States who are parties to the treaty under which England took the isles under her protection. It is far from impossible that a good deal of complicated diplomacy may then be brought into play; and if more important matters should by that time be in discussion, peaceful or warlike, in the south of Europe, the Ionian question may gravitate towards those discussions, and become an integral part thereof. Those who see profound forecast and wisdom in everything may believe that the island agitation has been got up with a view to some such result; while those who hold by the old doctrine that the world is governed with very little wisdom indeed perceive the occurrence of a rather curious set of accidents, the result of which may be graver than is anticipated.

Turning homeward, we are rejoiced at not having to chronicle that Windsor Castle, or at least its most interesting part, is not a heap of charred ruins. Such a casualty, however, is stated to have been within the limits of extreme probability a few nights ago. A young gentleman, the son of Lord Wriothersley Russell, "unconsciously" (whatever that means) left his candle burning after he had gone to bed. The bed-furniture ignited, and the young gentleman had to make a run for his own safety. The contents of the room are said to have been destroyed before the fire could be got under; and had it not been subdued St. George's Chapel, and other of the most valued features of the place, would have taken fire. We do not profess to understand why, as mentioned in the report, no engines could be brought to play on that portion of the Castle; but, if such be the fact, no outlay would be ill bestowed that brought some water appliances within reach, in the event of the recurrence of such an accident.

The columns of some of our contemporaries are filled with denunciations of the present system of English dinners, and the matrons of England are accused of being ignorant of their grand duty—cooking. Perhaps, as the Divorce Act is to be amended, some desperate epicurean will introduce a provision that six bad dinners in one year shall entitle a husband to separation on the ground of cruelty.

SERBIA.—The semi-official journals, *Pays* and *Patrie*, of Tuesday, contain a note respecting the affairs of Serbia, of which the following is a summary:—Notwithstanding the representations made to Austria by the Powers who signed the treaties of Paris, the Austrian Government has given orders to the Commander at Semlin to place his troops at the disposal of the Pacha of Belgrade. These measures are contrary to the stipulations of the treaties, and by persisting in them Austria misunderstands its engagements towards the other contracting Powers. Kapukiaja delivered to the Porte on Monday the petition of the Skupstschina for the confirmation of the election of Milosch. Prince Milosch is already at Bucharest, ready to leave for Belgrade. The Skupstschina and Senate have "passed a bill," enacting that both Chambers shall meet annually for the purpose of "making laws, granting taxes, impeaching Ministers or public functionaries, and taking cognisance generally of whatever concerns the well-being of the country." A clause is added in the bill making it high treason to disobey the legal decisions of the Skupstschina. A letter from Belgrade, in the *Post Amst Gazette* of Frankfurt, contains the following curious piece of information:—"The Skupstschina has opened a credit at the public treasury, in order that each deputy may receive a pig as a Christmas present. The breeding of pigs is, as is well known, the principal commerce carried on in the Principality."

ROME.—The *Giornale di Roma* states that on New Year's Day, General Goyon and his Staff went in state to the Vatican to pay their respects to the Pope. The concluding words of General Goyon's speech on this occasion were as follows:—"In contemplating the majesty of your throne, we admire a temporal King, and, what is more, the Sovereign Pontiff; the first exercising, like other monarchs, his temporal authority within the limits of his state, an authority which we shall support with all our might; the second, greater still, exercising his spiritual power over the whole universe, without any limit save that of the globe. We therefore salute in your sacred person both a temporal monarch and the noble and worthy successor of St. Peter." The Pope made a suitable reply in French.

The Wallachian Elections are fixed for Saturday next, the 22nd instant.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—At the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Rodwell, of the Common Law Bar, and Mr. Giffard, of the Chancery Bar, were called within the Bar, on their elevation to the rank of her Majesty's Counsel, learned in the law, and took their seats accordingly.

ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.—The vaults under this church, and the catacombs under the churchyard, are, by an order of the Privy Council, to be bricked up after the 1st of next month, until which time the relatives of the persons entombed there will be permitted to remove their remains.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—We are requested to state that on and after the 15th of January (to-day) the public will be admitted to view the pictures of the National Portrait Gallery, at the temporary apartments, 29, Great George-street, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, by tickets, to be obtained of either Messrs. Colnaghi, Pall-mall East; of Messrs. Graves, Pall-mall; or of Mr. John Smith, New Bond-street.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—The new premises of this club were devoted on Tuesday night to the "eighth annual juvenile ball." Besides dancing, a "séance fantastique," dissolving views, the chromatope, and the oxycaelic light, were provided for the amusement of the younger guests; after whose departure dancing was kept up to a late hour.

A POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW was opened to the public on Saturday last, at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham—closing on Wednesday. The entries were more numerous, and the specimens shown in many instances finer, than on any previous occasion. The display included more than 3000 birds of various sorts; and the coops, if ranged in a single row, would be nearly a mile in length. The following was the weight of some of the prize pens:—Three grey geese, 73 lb.; three Rouen ducks, 20 lb.; three white Aylesbury ducks, 23½ lb.; and several turkeys, weighing upwards of 24 lb. each.

THE ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Dramatic College was held at the Adelphi Theatre on Wednesday. A very gratifying report of the prospects of the scheme was adopted. Many severe remarks were made at the expense of Mr. Dodd and his land. Other land, however, is forthcoming in abundance; and there can be doubt that the college will soon become an accomplished fact. Besides the premises already announced to build several of the almshouses, and of other special donations, a sum of £2030 has been subscribed, and annual donations to the extent of £250 promised.

IN THE ROLLS' COURT, on Wednesday morning, Sir John Romilly, in an elaborate judgment, refused a rule for a new trial in the celebrated case of "Swynfen v. Swynfen." He considered Mr. Swynfen quite competent to make his will, and that the defendant, Mrs. Swynfen, had behaved in the most exemplary manner throughout. Upon a careful consideration of the whole of the circumstances of the case, he had come to the conclusion that the jury were right in returning a verdict for the defendant, and therefore he must refuse the application of the plaintiff for a new trial.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.—The vacancy in the Indian Council which has just been caused by the resignation of Captain Shepherd will, according to the provisions of the Act for the Government of India, be filled up by the Council. A meeting for this purpose will take place on Tuesday next, the 18th inst. The following gentlemen are among the candidates:—Sir R. Hamilton, Sir Justin Sheil, Mr. N. Alexander, Captain Whitman, Captain S. Webb (Trinity House), Colonel Sykes, Lieutenant-Colonel Oliphant, Mr. James Elliott, Captain Rogers, and Captain Charles Shea.—It is with regret we announce the death of Captain Shepherd, which took place on Wednesday.

PRINTERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.—Mr. F. Ullmer, late of Aldersgate-street, City, has just bequeathed a legacy of £100, to be equally divided between the Printers' Pension Society and the Printers' Almshouse Society. An election of the first-named society will take place in March, when eight additional pensioners will be placed on the funds. A new pension, it is expected, will also be then created, to be called the Caxton Pension, in honourable remembrance of the first English printer, which will entitle the holder to a pension of £25 per annum for life. The highest male candidate on the roll who has reached sixty years of age, and subscribed for twenty-five years will be the recipient.

THE MAIN DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.—The Directors of the Bank of England have made an offer to the Metropolitan Board of Works of the loan of the £3,000,000 which will be required for the execution of the works for the main drainage of the metropolis. The terms are not so favourable as was anticipated from the state of the money-market, and the proposal had been transmitted to the Lords of the Treasury for their consideration. The tender of Mr. Moxon, the lowest for executing the works of the Northern High Level Sewer, has been accepted, and he only awaits the order of the engineer to commence the work, which will be given as soon as the financial arrangements of the board are completed.

THE BENEVOLENT OR STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—This society, which has subsisted upwards of seventy-four years, having for its object the visiting and relieving the sick and distressed poor of the metropolis and its vicinity at their own habitations, was on Sunday, both morning and evening, advocated from the pulpits of thirteen metropolitan chapels. Its prominent features were pointed out, showing it to be unrestricted in the exercise of its benevolence, regarding neither creed nor country—neither sectarian nor proselyting. While its agents avoided no locality, the relief bestowed was by no means indiscriminate, for in no instance was it afforded until a special inquiry had verified the particular necessities of the case. Collections were made in aid of the funds, upon which there had been so great a pressure during this inclement season. On Sunday next (tomorrow) appeals for the same object will be made in many other chapels, and it is hoped the general result will enable this valuable institution, which has already relieved about 400,000 cases, to continue, and even to extend, its sphere of usefulness.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, VICTORIA PARK.—The annual general meeting of the governors of this institution was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern—John Williams, Esq., V.P., presiding. The report of the committee stated that during the last year the income (including a balance of £401 13s. 7d. at the commencement of the year) had amounted to £5886 6s. 5d., and there had been expended a sum of £1537 3s. 6d. in payment of liabilities connected with the new building, and £4050 10s. 10d. for the maintenance of the establishment, leaving a balance of £298 12s. 1d. in the hands of the bankers. The number of in-patients admitted last year was 278, and 6925 out-patients had been relieved, showing an increase in the latter of 697 over the returns of the previous year. The chapel, which is being erected in the grounds of the hospital, at the sole expense of an unknown friend of the charity, was said to be so far advanced that it was expected to be ready for the performance of Divine worship early in the course of the ensuing summer.

BATHING AT THE ARGYLL BATHS.—The extensive and well-known private bathing establishment known as the Argyll Baths, in Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street, is worthy of notice as one of the oldest institutions of the kind in the metropolis, and the forerunner of the admirable system now carried on as baths and washhouses for the labouring poor. What these institutions now are to the needy, the Argyll baths have long been to the well-to-do class. They were established by the late Dr. Culverwell many years before the parochial establishments were thought of. The doctor expended some £30,000 in introducing bathing on an extensive scale, and as a literary man he laboured hard and philanthropically to propagate the system; he wrote of it as a necessity to perfect health, as well as a practice at once needful and luxurious. A marked peculiarity of the Argyll establishment is that the bather can enjoy his bath (whether it be simple, medicated, or elaborately perfumed vapour) the instant he demands it, and with a remarkable degree of comfort and privacy. Although baths can be administered at the rate of one hundred per hour, everything seems quiet and works systematically; each visitor has an apartment so spacious and handsomely fitted up that he can well imagine himself a favoured individual.

THE KINDER-GARTEN.—A lecture on "The Progress of Education, and the Kinder-Garten System as the basis of a National Education," was delivered by Madame and Herr Johannes Ronge, at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, on Thursday evening. Interesting explanations were given of the Kinder-Garten (Children's Garden) system of education; and the musical and gymnastic exercises adopted in the Kinder-Garten, were practically illustrated by the children. The second part of the lecture was devoted to an explanation of the Association System of Education, being a continuation of the Kinder-Garten. The lecture was favourably received by a select audience. The Kinder-Garten at 32, Tavistock-place, Tavistock-square, London, was established in May, 1854, as a continuation of the first English Kinder-Garten, founded by Mr. and Mrs. Ronge, at Hampstead, in 1851; and in 1855 the committee who acted with the founders were enabled to establish a school in connection with the Kinder-Garten, thus developing the system. There was also arranged in the same year a class for teachers to be instructed in this new system of education. The introduction of these schools, and of the new system expounded in a work, "Practical Guide to the English Kinder-Garten," by Mr. and Mrs. Ronge, had naturally to contend with many difficulties; but the exertions of the founders have at last met with considerable success. There are now in all parts of England Kinder-Gartens existing, and the books and apparatus have been ordered for the most distant colonies. The Government committee have put the work upon the list of books they recommend to their teachers, and the apparatus has been ordered for the Royal nursery from the above establishment. About fifty teachers, nurses, and ladies have been instructed in this system by Mr. and Mrs. Ronge.

Arrangements are in progress for giving the Great Northern Railway Company a goods dépôt at the Brunswick Wharf, Blackwall, and also for connecting the Blackwall line with the East India Docks, so that goods from the London and North-Western and the Great Northern Railways may be taken in the railway trucks alongside the shipping.

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to place £100 in the Bishop of London's hands as a donation to the funds of the Metropolitan Relief Association, of which his Lordship is president.

The *Times* of Wednesday morning states that in answer to appeals in its columns for the homeless poor £7917 14s. 3d. has been received; the greater proportion, £5500, for the Field-lane Refugees.

There is a great increase of business in the new Divorce Court. At present there are upwards of 200 divorce and judicial separation cases.

Mr. Boxall, A.R.A., has presented a picture, by his own hand, to the National Gallery, which will shortly be added to the collections of examples by British artists.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 886 boys and 852 girls (in all 1738 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-53 the average number was 1561. In the week ending on Saturday last the number of deaths registered in London was 1338. In the ten years, 1849-53, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1227.

NATIONAL TROPHIES.—An extensive building, situated in a portion of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, known as the Cadets' Green, has been nearly completed by the contractors, Messrs. Myers, and will be used as a repository for models and for the large number of war trophies which are now remaining in store at this establishment. The building consists chiefly of a large hall with spacious galleries, in which the various objects of interest will be arranged.

LECTURES AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—The system of weekly lectures to the artisans and labourers employed at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, having proved highly successful, the heads of the several departments have sanctioned its extension for the remainder of the winter season. The spacious new paper factory, capable of holding 3000 persons, will be fitted up on each Saturday afternoon with seats, &c., and a programme has been issued of a series of scientific lectures on Saturday evenings. A charge of one penny will be made for admission, which will meet the necessary expenses, as the average number of the audience has been 1600.

NAMING AND CHANGING THE NUMBERS OF STREETS.—Active steps are being taken by the Metropolitan Board of Works in carrying out the recommendations of the Postmaster-General in the matter of the renaming and numbering the streets of the metropolis. Cannon-street and Cannon-street-road, Commercial-road East, are to be called Canon-street-road throughout in future. The several houses and premises therein are to be renumbered consecutively, the odd numbers being assigned to those on the western side, and the even numbers to those on the eastern side, such numbers to commence at the southern end. Princes-place, Christian-street, King-street, and Upper King-street, St. George's-in-the-East, it is proposed to designate Christian-street only throughout. This line is also to be consecutively numbered, the odd numbers to be on the west side and the even numbers on the eastern, to commence at the southern end. The City-road is to be similarly dealt with; also Pembroke-place, Baywater, and the Old-street-road, which is to be renumbered throughout, the odd numbers being assigned to the north side, the even to the south side. The new numbers will commence at the western end, facing Wilderness-row.

FREEMASONS' GIRLS' SCHOOL.—The Quarterly Court of the supporters of this school was held on Thursday last, at the offices of the institution, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields—Brother Yussal in the chair. From the report of the committee it appeared that there were seventy children, the offspring of aged and distressed Freemasons, in the school; that since the last meeting there had been no disease in the school, and that the children were then in good health. In April next there will be five vacancies in the school, for which five girls are nominated. Two of the children thus nominated are from country lodges, and three from metropolitan lodges; but it appeared that in the course of the year the admission of children into the school was in the ratio of two to one in favour of those nominated by provincial lodges, although the schools are mainly supported by metropolitan Freemasons. It appeared from the treasurer's report that the sum in hand was £577 10s. 5d., against which was to be set off the expenses of the school, and which, being deducted from this sum, left a balance of £76 2s. 7d. The report having been received, and some formal business transacted, the court adjourned.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Royal Humane Society was held on Wednesday, when honorary silver medals were awarded to the following for having saved persons from being drowned during last year:—To the Hon. T. J. Wynn, who saved Charles Vernon Hassall, River Thames, Sunbury, June 3; Mr. C. Pates, surgeon, who saved Lewis James Knight, 6, River Exe, Exeter, June 9; Mr. Thomas D. Lees, blind, 18, who saved Peter Bloomfield, the sea, at St. Andrew's, Fife, April 18; M. Jacques Fosse, who saved—Folcher, blacksmith, and above sixty others, Beaucaire, France, August 5; Mr. Francis Hixon, acting mate, her Majesty's ship *Herald*, who saved Thomas Ross, A.B., at sea, off Port Jackson, June 4; Viscount Hastings, who saved Henry B. Gough, River Suir, county of Waterford, August 8; Sergeant John Buckley, Royal Limerick Regiment, who saved Sergeant Matthew Mahony and Private J. Bustin, the sea, at Hythe, Kent, September 22; Captain Edward Roberts, master mariner, who saved Charles Butts, 8, the harbour, Littlehampton, Essex, October 1; Mr. G. J. Anstruther, midshipman, her Majesty's ship *Magicienne*, who saved T. Mills, seaman, China, August 30; Mr. John Sullivan, boatswain, her Majesty's ship *Gorgon*, who saved John Martin, A.B., the harbour, Halifax, North America, September 6; Miss Lucy Rowbotham, who saved H. C. Rowbotham, a tank, Woolwich, Kent, Oct. 12; May Stout Hectorson, who saved two fishermen, at Yell, Shetland Islands, September 9; Corporal Thomas G. Warren, Royal Marines, who saved John Gee, boy, her Majesty's ship *Waterloo*, the sea, at Sheerness, Sept. 17; Assistant Surgeon J. Davis, 57th Regiment, who saved Private Powell, 33rd Regiment, the harbour, Bombay, October 13; Joseph Saunders, A.B., her Majesty's ship *Liffey*, who assisted to save Frederick Wrate, A.B., the harbour, Devonport, December 6.

The Government of Victoria contemplate the introduction of camels for exploring and other purposes.

General Sir W. Napier's illness has taken a favourable turn, and hopes are entertained of his being speedily restored to health.

According to the recommendation of the Chancery Offices Commission, the office of Clerk to the Hanaper will in future be dispensed with, the present occupant, Mr. Ralph S. Cusack, retiring on his full salary for life.

THE YANG-TZE-KIANG.—This magnificent river, running through the heart of the Chinese Empire for upwards of two thousand miles, will, indeed, open a new field of enterprise for all classes of Englishmen. Along its banks, we are told, countless thousands of the teeming population are busily engaged in the every-day concerns of life; and city after city is passed by the wondering traveller. The river itself may be fairly classed amongst the richest of the world; it rises in the centre of Tibet, just above the source of the Brahmapootra; it gathers in its course hundreds of tributaries, which swell the parent stream as it proceeds towards the sea, until it reaches a depth sufficient to bear the inland navigation of this great country. It is up this stream, as far as Hankow, about six hundred miles from Shanghai, that Lord Elgin and his naval escort were about to proceed; that he will make a favourable impression on the inhabitants of the interior we sincerely hope; nor can we doubt that his footsteps will soon be trodden by the mercantile representatives of the English nation. As years roll on, we may expect to see mansions built after the European fashion on the sides of this river, and inhabited by Englishmen who have left their fatherland for the purpose of creating a commerce in the heart of this gigantic Empire. It may never be that a race of Anglo-Saxons in China will equal in numbers the present population of the province of Kweichau, but it is within the range of possibility, and probability too, that a colony of Englishmen will locate themselves in the great valley of the Yang-tse-kiang, and introduce the civilisation of the West.—*China Telegraph*.

LIFE AND MANNERS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The Rev. Thomas Binney, in a speech which he recently delivered at Adelaide, South Australia, said:—"I was going from Port Elliot to Strathalbyn, and Father Newland, who has just been introduced to Lady MacDonnell as Bishop of Port Elliot—and he is most worthy of the name—was driving us. But somehow or other—for even bishops are not always infallible—he got out of the right track. We inquired the way of a woman at a cottage. A man came out, and said we had better come through his paddock, and he would direct us the right way. We did so; and I, according to my custom, asked him what part of the old country he came from. He said Buckinghamshire. What were you there? A farm labourer. What used you to get a week? 9s., and now those are my cattle, pointing to ten or a dozen. I have this section upon a purchasing lease; it is not mine yet, but it will be, please God. My friends in Buckinghamshire have written to me saying that they were afraid I was not so well off in Australia as I was at home. I wrote back to tell them that I had a section, with ten head of cattle, and that if I had stopped in England I should not have had a horn. Well, now, it is a fine country where such things be. I have been uncommonly pleased with the free natural kind of life that the people seem to live here, especially in the country. In the country I have been delighted to see young men and girls come galloping up on horseback, put up their horses, come into the place of worship, and at the end again mount their horses, and ride away with dashing bravery. It was only last week, coming from Mount Barker, there was a fine young fellow and a lady galloping along. The young man saluted a person who was with me. I asked who they were. 'O,' said he, 'they were married to-day.' Well, I wonder what they would think of that in the old country, a lady and gentleman getting married and riding off in that way ('Hear, hear,' and a laugh). Now, I don't dislike this. It is altogether different from the stereotyped manner in which they do things in the old country. May God bless them, whoever they are, and may they have many fine boys and girls as fair and dashing as themselves" (Applause).

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBIT ON OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

THE sixth annual exhibition of the Photographic Society, now open at the Suffolk-street Gallery, exemplifies in a striking manner the rapid development of a new process, which is destined to effect so much for art, and for all pursuits involving ocular illustration as a means. Moreover, the varied and ambitious subjects to which this process is already applied, and the success which has crowned each succeeding effort, lead us to a consideration of the status it is entitled to hold in the arts of representation, and more especially of its bearings and relations upon painting and engraving. That it will prove an invaluable adjunct to both, and at times, to a certain extent, a foil to them, all must admit who witness what it has already done, and with what avidity its products are seized upon by the public. But there are conditions essential to art—both painting and engraving—which this sun-printing process can never command, and without which the highest aims of art cannot be even attempted—we mean the subjective power of the artist over his materials, which adapts them to his purpose, and, even in the merest effort of portraiture, and the most faithful engraving after a picture, shows the mind of the artist as the creative and ruling principle. We are, therefore, of opinion that photography can never supersede engraving nor painting—even portrait painting—which, though now temporarily discouraged in presence of the cheaper attractions of a new and rapid process, must eventually recover its position in the estimation of all who really know the peculiar attributes and difficulties of art directed by mind. It may be true enough to say that, in the case of some great works of the highest genius—Raphael's Cartoons, for instance, the photographs from which by Caldesi and Montecchi, and of parts of some of them by Thurston Thompson, gloriously fill one wall of the present exhibition: it may be true, and it is true, to say of such works as these that sun-printing has achieved that which no hand of engraver could possibly approach. But why is this? Simply because the great originals are so perfect in drawing, in expression, in the handling in every line, that no copy could satisfactorily reproduce them; whilst to colour—the only point in which photography fails of affording an accurate transcript—they are comparatively little beholden for their effect. Beside these grand photographs—invaluable to art—the most elaborate and highly-finished engravings after Raphael will in future appear tame and unsatisfactory. But, for the very same reason, works of less merit in design and expression, and depending for their effect, more or less, upon colour, will to a certain extent fall when submitted to the severe test of sun-printing; whereas, with a little judicious treatment at the hands of the engraver, they might be made to “come out” in a manner perfectly satisfactory for general purposes. In portraits, and the numberless made-up groups which photographers manufacture for the multitude (particularly those intended for the stereoscope), we have all the natural defects, vulgarity of expression, forced grimace, and ungainly attitude of the original actors relentlessly perpetuated, without a hint of artistic intelligence applied to them; whereas to our mind all such subjects, with few and rare exceptions, are abominations. Amongst the rare exceptions in the present exhibition in which the practitioner has succeeded to some extent in drilling his sitter to his mind, let us by the way mention H. P. Robinson's four clever subjects from the story of “Little Red Riding Hood,” and the “Preparing for Market” and “The Dead Bird,” by W. A. Delferier and A. C. C. Beer. The “Fading Away” group of the first named, which appears to have had a wonderful run in the shop windows, is a sickly sentimental affair, too obviously taken from a “pose plastique,” the actors in which do not attain to our notions of the ideal appropriate to the case. The artifice of placing the father with his back to the spectator, because no model could be found to realise the necessary expression, itself betrays poverty of resource, and is borrowed from an early Greek precedent, which has been generally censured.

But we must now—dismissing abstract qualities—take a hasty glance at some of the principal contents of the exhibition before us. F. Fenton exhibits a numerous and varied collection. In landscape he is particularly happy; take, for instance, “Chatsworth from the River,” with the shadows in the water, so fine in effect, and “Chatsworth—Cattle in the River,” full of material, which Claude or Cuypp would have rejoiced in; “The Virgin of the bas-relief after Leonardo da Vinci,” and “Copy of Engraving after Raphael,” are most successful productions. F. Bedford exhibits a frame containing nine views of Gotha and its vicinity, photographed by command of the Queen; and several views of Tintern Abbey, Pembroke Castle, and other picturesque ruins. R. Howlett has some exquisitely delicate photographs of St. Ouen, Rouen. P. Delamotte has a grand interior of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, full of marvellous detail, and most satisfactory and striking in its general effect, which is only surpassed in size by H. F. Frith's unrivalled “Panorama of Cairo,” and Macpherson's “The Forum—Rome,” two of the most interesting architectural representations we have ever met with, throwing even Piranesi into the shade.

A new application of photography is that to the purpose of book illustration; and this we find is about to be adopted upon a considerable scale, and in a matter of no mean public interest. It appears that Mr. Redgrave, R.A., the surveyor of her Majesty's pictures, has been employed to prepare a complete catalogue of all the Crown pictures, and that, to make the work more complete, it has been determined that each picture shall be identified in the catalogue by its photograph. Mr. William Johnson, formerly secretary of the Royal College of Chemistry, and now employed in the Lord Chancellor's office, has been intrusted with the task of taking the photographs for this interesting purpose, and has received the permission of her Majesty to send some specimens of his labours to this exhibition. The photographs are necessarily small, four inches by three inches; but as there is no limit to the minute accuracy of sun-printing, the result will be perfectly satisfactory as regards book illustrations, although upon the walls of an exhibition they may seem somewhat diminutive. The four subjects here exhibited are—three portraits, “Rudolph, Prince of Hungary,” “Lady of the Court of Philip IV. of Spain,” and “Marie Antoinette,” and “The Fruiterer's Shop,” after Mieris; all in the Royal Collection at Buckingham Palace.

We have something more to say about photography in general, and this exhibition in particular, and shall return to the subject.

EXPERIMENTS WITH ARMSTRONG'S CANNON.—The *Trusty* floating-battery, on Wednesday, underwent the test of Armstrong's 32-pound long-range gun, at ranges varying from 200 to 400 yards. The steam-vessels *Adler* and *African* towed her over to Shoeburyness flat, where she was moored broadside to the southward. The gun-boat *Mayflower*, tender to the *Cressy*, took the gun on board from Shoeburyness, under charge of an artillery officer and an artillery gunner. The gun, which loads at the breech, was charged with a six-pound cartridge, and one of Armstrong's invented shots. The shots are about ten inches and a half long, about four inches in diameter; and are covered with lead. The outer end of some of the shots very much resembles the circular end of Mr. Hall's rockets; others form a square of about an inch and a half. The barrel of the gun is rifle-fluted down to the chamber. Captain Edward Fellow Halsted, of the *Cressy*, took his station in the captain's cabin of the *Trusty*. The target was chequer marked, taking in three parts of the broadside. Some common shots were fired, none of which exceeded four hundred yards: these shots started the plate bolts, woodwork inside the plates, beam-knees, decks, &c. One of the newly invented shots, steel-pointed, was then fired, which drove in a portion of one of the plates, went through the side, tearing away one of the beams, decks, &c., and passed out over the upper deck. Another imbedded itself in the shattered plate and lodged in the woodwork, the outer end being just flush with the surface of the plate. After three or four shots had been fired, Captain Halsted left the *Trusty*'s cabin, and proceeded on board the *Mayflower*. From twelve to fourteen shots were fired with great accuracy on the part of the artillery officer, who on each occasion laid the gun, and placed his shot within a foot or so, in every instance where requested, on the target part of the ship's side. Some idea may be formed of the powers of the gun from the following statement:—The 32-pound gun at Shoeburyness has passed 1500 of the newly-invented shots, one of which, at 800 yards' distance, passed through a solid body of oak timber nine feet thick. Mr. Armstrong now proposes bringing out a gun of much larger calibre, to carry a 66-lb. shot. After the experiments the *Mayflower* returned the gun to Shoeburyness, and on the 6th the *African* and *Adler* towed the *Trusty* to Chatham. The whole broadside for a considerable distance before and abt the target is started in every direction. One shot splintered one of the plates, splitting it through one-fourth of its square.

MUSIC.

On Monday evening there was another POPULAR CONCERT at St. James's Hall, very similar to that which we described last week. Mr. Sims Reeves, whose name had been announced in the programme, was again absent through continued indisposition, and a considerable amount of dissatisfaction was again expressed. If discontent was unreasonable on the previous occasion it was still more unreasonable now; for pains were taken to give timely notice of Mr. Reeves's inability to appear, not only by advertisements in the morning papers, but by bills posted at all the entrances and distributed in the hall; in which, moreover, it was stated that those who chose might either have their money returned or tickets given them for the next concert. These precautions having failed to satisfy some persons, whose displeasure was manifested by loud hisses, Mr. Ollivier came forward and remonstrated with the malcontents. He said that, besides his own indisposition, Mr. Reeves had a further claim to indulgence on account of the dangerous illness of Mrs. Reeves. He put it to the judgment of the audience whether it was to be supposed that Mr. Reeves would causelessly throw away the emoluments of his profession; and he added that it consisted with his knowledge that Mr. Reeves's present inability to fulfil his engagements had been attended with a loss of £500. What an income, by the way, must our great English tenor derive from his professional labours, and how absurd it is to abuse the English public for their neglect of “native talent”! This explanation, of course, did not leave the slightest pretext for further ill humour, and the concert proceeded quietly. Mr. Reeves' songs being sung by Mr. Wilbye Cooper in a very satisfactory manner. The concert was agreeable on the whole, though it was certainly liable to the objection of being too popular. The framers of the programmes estimate at too low a rate the taste of a popular London audience, and seem to eschew music of a high or classical character, confining themselves to things of a common and familiar kind. Even Miss Arabella Goddard throws away her exquisite playing upon mere displays of manual dexterity, to the exclusion of those great and beautiful works which she is in the habit of performing on other occasions; while the vocalists give us a profusion of trivial ballads. We do not desire that such things should be excluded from a popular concert—but even a popular concert ought not to consist entirely, or chiefly, of such things. Look at the most popular of all concerts—those of Jullien; observe the large proportion of the highest order of music which he gives, and the enthusiasm with which it is received; and this is sufficient to convince us that the popular taste is a thing to be cultivated, not despised. These concerts are “conducted” by one of the most able and eminent musicians in London, Mr. Benedict; but it is evident that he has no voice in the selection of the music. Let him have it, and the programmes will assume a different aspect.

At the OPERA COMIQUE, St. James's Theatre, Auber's “Le Domino Noir” was performed on Wednesday evening. A new tenor, M. Berger, appeared in the character of the hero; but his voice is not superior, either in power or quality, to that of M. Fougères. He is, however, a handsome, gentlemanly-looking man, and a good actor. The principal female parts were sustained by Madame Fauré and Mlle. Céline Mathieu exceedingly well, indeed, as regarded acting, but not so well as regarded singing, neither of these ladies (as we have said before) being gifted with a fine voice. The concerted music was sung with spirit and effect, and the orchestral accompaniments were admirably played. The performance on the whole was lively and pleasant, and very well received.

It seems now to be generally believed in musical circles that HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE will be opened by Mr. Lumley at the usual time. The advertisement that the theatre was to be let has long since disappeared; and we hope that the difficulties which stood in Mr. Lumley's way have been overcome. Mr. E. T. Smith, of Drury Lane, is occupied in forming an Italian company; and Mr. Gye commences his campaign in April: so that we may look forward to three Italian Operas during the approaching season.

An ENGLISH OPERETTA COMPANY has begun a series of performances in the provinces, commencing at Leeds on Friday last. It comprises Madame Enderssohn, Mr. and Mrs. Tennant, Mr. G. Patey, and Signor Biletta. The entertainment consisted of a concert, followed by a comic operetta entitled “Caught and Caged,” written by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, and composed by Signor Biletta—a lively and pleasant piece with exceedingly pretty music. It was admirably performed and received by a large audience with great favour.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

“O SWALLOW, SWALLOW, FLYING SOUTH:” A Song The words by Alfred Tennyson; the music by CAROLINE ADELAIDE DANEE. “BEWARE.” The words by Longfellow; the music by CAROLINE ADELAIDE DANEE. Ollivier.—These two songs, just published, have a double claim on public attention; first, their intrinsic excellence, and next, the personal interest which every one must feel for the accomplished composer, when it is known that she is the young lady who lately lost nearly her all (£5000) through the heartless fraud of the stockbroker—the notorious Oliver—in whose hands it had been placed for the purpose of being invested. Tennyson's fine verses have been set to music before; but never, we think, so felicitously as by Miss Danee. Her melody, which is exceedingly simple, is for a low mezzo-soprano voice, and does not exceed the compass of an octave. It is full of feeling, and so delicately fitted to the words that it seems to be their very echo. The pianoforte accompaniment is rich and harmonious, and the whole bespeaks the experienced and skillful artist. The other song, “Beware,” possesses equal merit, both in kind and degree. The humorous sadness of Longfellow's pretty words is delightfully rendered. Both songs, in short, are little gems, and we shall be glad to meet with more of them.

“WHEN MY LOVE SIGHS I HEAR.” Written and Composed by NECTARINE SUNNYSIDE, Esq. Cramer and Co.—This gentleman, with a name so redolent of sweetness and sunshine, is the author of the song “I, too, am seventeen, Mamma,” written on the occasion of the Princess Royal's marriage. We noticed it at the time of publication, and find that it has gained considerable popularity. The song now before us is likewise deserving of favour, on the score both of the poetry and the music. The verses are elegant, and the air, without any remarkable novelty of idea, is simple, pleasing, and expressive. There is a spice of affection in the seeming change of measure from 6-8 to 3-4 in the bar. There is no real change of measure, and the notation should have been 6-8 throughout, with the mere addition of the words “Più lento.” The author will observe, too, that he has been led into the unmusicalianlike fault of making a phrase of seven bars. A strain of eight bars may sometimes be prolonged to nine with good effect, but curtailed to seven—never.

GREEK ANTIQUITIES.—Ten pieces of antique mosaic have just arrived at the Louvre from Athens, and are provisionally placed in the Salle de la Cheminée de Bruges. They seem to have formed the flooring of a small room. A rather handsome wreathed border forms the outer edge, and the whole is divided into compartments by black lines, a kind of arabesque being in the centre.

A NEW SUBMARINE BOAT, of American invention, is now under the notice of the Admiralty. The inventor states that he can remain under water any length of time without communicating with the surface for air, and that in such a situation he has seen through timbers of fourteen inches square. He can enter an enemy's harbour under water and survey it, only showing a half-inch tube above the surface; can affix a torpedo to a ship, or engage one in action, rising to fire and sinking to lead. The inventor first offered his discovery to his own Government, and then to the French, both of whom rejected it. Sir Baldwin Walker, it is said, takes an active interest in the matter.

A PLEASANT WAY OF TRANSFERRING STOLEN GOODS.—The *Rocheater Union* states that a man, on being arrested for stealing jewellery, asked to be permitted to kiss his wife before going to goal, which indulgence was granted. As their lips parted the officer thought he saw something glisten in the woman's mouth, and on examination found a valuable watch seal, which the husband in the operation of kissing had transferred from his mouth to hers.

THEATRES, &c.

PRINCESS'.—Whenever Mr. Kean performs *Hamlet* he is sure of a large audience. Now, this fact might form a chapter by itself in an essay on public taste. When fairly brought before it, the public mind will elect the best of everything for its patronage and support. As regards this specific performance, theatrical audiences decided at once and for ever on its merit. It is unquestionably the most artistically-finished; the most naturally-complete, of Mr. Kean's characters. The man and the part are suited, and out of this harmony a number of other subordinate correspondences are derived, all of which tend to produce a sense of perfection. The soliloquies alone are so admirable that of themselves they would make an actor's fame. On Monday Mr. Kean supported the princely and philosophic Dane with his usual grace and fervour. The house, as we have intimated, was unusually full, and the attention bestowed on the play, as well as the applause that broke forth at certain intervals, demonstrated the intense interest taken in it by an enlightened audience.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On Thursday week Mr. Barnum delivered his second address on “Money-making and Humbug.” That Mr. Barnum's lecture was entertaining and well delivered we may readily admit with our contemporaries; and that it was much better, considered on its substantial merits, than we had expected to find it we are bound to acknowledge. His recipe to make a fortune is, after all, not unlike that of any reasonable and honest man. This definition of humbug is such that any man may employ it, without loss of character. Who shall deny to any one the privilege of advertising his goods in the most effective manner? Mr. Barnum contends that he has always offered the genuine article to the public. We, of course, must take this statement in connection with his public life. His hearers, no doubt, will be ready enough to perform this task for themselves; and therefore, we may safely leave the conclusion to the public judgment.

CAMPDEN HOUSE, KENSINGTON.—Here, on Tuesday evening, by permission of Mr. F. Wolley, Esq., the proprietor, an amateur performance was exhibited to a numerous and highly fashionable audience, in aid of the Prize Fund of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, K.G. The orchestra was composed of ladies and two gentlemen, the Misses and Masters Greenhead. Two pieces were acted, and acted exceedingly well—“Our Wife, or the Rose of Amiens,” and “A Wonderful Woman.” After which there was a vocal and instrumental concert, in two parts, which took place in the ball-room of the mansion, which was magnificently illuminated for the occasion. The visitors wandered through the gorgeous apartments of this Elizabethan residence; and the antique embellishments, pictorial and ornamental, were much admired. We were gratified with seeing the business of the new society so favourably initiated.

TESTIMONIALS.—The magistrates and gentry of Worcestershire have set on foot a public subscription, limited to two guineas each individual, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to the Right Honourable Sir J. S. Pakington, First Lord of the Admiralty, on his relinquishing the chair of the Worcestershire Court of Quarter Sessions, which he has occupied for just a quarter of a century. The right hon. Baronet's retirement from the post was in consequence of the duties at the Admiralty requiring the whole of his time. The subscription at present reaches nearly £700. It has been determined that the proposed testimonial shall consist of a large silver-gilt shield, portraying the principal incidents and events in the life of the Right Hon. Baronet. Sir John has been succeeded as chairman of the Court by Lord Ward.

A testimonial has just been presented to Sir James Cosmo Melville, K.C.B., by the members of the home service of the Government of India, upon his retirement from the office of Secretary to the East India Company. It consists of two handsome silver vases and a pair of raised fruit-dishes, made by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, and was accompanied by an address expressive of the high admiration and affectionate esteem in which this able and indefatigable public officer was held by those who served under him.

The ceremony of presenting a testimonial to Colonel Wynyard by the colonists of Auckland, New Zealand, took place on the 27th of October, at the Government House—his Excellency Governor Browne presiding. The memorial, which was subscribed for by about 120 of the most influential of the colonists, including the Governor, Sir John Williamson (Superintendent), Sir Osborne Gibbs, Bishop Selwyn, Chief Justice Arney, &c., &c., consisted of a purse containing 300 sovereigns, with which the Colonel was requested to purchase a piece of plate on his arrival in England.

On Friday week a meeting of the parishioners of South Hackney was held in the School-room, Greenwood's-row, Well-street, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial, consisting of a silver tea and coffee service of the value of about fifty guineas, in addition to a silver pocket communion service, to the Rev. J. N. Bennie, on his resignation of the curacy of the parish.

The congregation of St. Stephen's, Devonport, have recently presented their pastor, the Rev. G. W. Procter, with a silver-mounted sugar-basin and a handsome clock, in grateful acknowledgment of his labours in behalf of that parish.

A meeting of gentlemen connected with the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester assembled in the Mayor's parlour, Townhall, on Wednesday, for the purpose of presenting to Mr. Bazley, M.P. for Manchester, for fourteen years President of the Chamber, a testimonial of respect. The testimonial was a handsome and massive silver centrepiece, to be used either as an épergne or a candelabrum. The manufacturers are the Messrs. Garrard, of London: it is valued at 400 guineas.

On Monday, Provost Guthrie, of Brechin, was presented by his fellow-townsmen with a vase and silver tea and coffee service, which cost upwards of £200, as a testimonial of respect. A dinner took place on the occasion, Lord Lannure in the chair.

SHOOTING A TIGER IN INDIA.—The following letter from an officer in India, giving an account of his shooting a large tiger will, no doubt, be interesting to some of our readers:—“Anamally Forest, October 20, 1858. I was coming one evening from my elephant station, about six miles from my house, when I heard a great noise on the road in front of me; I galloped up to see what it was, when one of my cart-men said that a tiger had just sprung out on the road, carried off one of his bullocks, and was dragging it away. The grass was long on both sides of the road. I could see where the bullock had been dragged, and, taking my gun, I followed the track. I came upon the bullock lying dead in the grass, but the tiger had hid himself. Presently I heard him growling close by, in the long grass, which was five or six feet high. There was only a track where the bullock had been dragged, so that I could see nothing. I knew that the tiger would come back very soon, probably before dark. There were no trees that I could climb, all of them being enormous, straight teak-trees. I went back to the road, and got some of the cart-men to cut some bamboos, and we made a small ladder of three steps. I took this and placed it against a tree, six or eight yards from the bullock, and stood up on the second step, waiting anxiously to see if the tiger would show himself. We had not made the slightest noise, so that I expected to see him every moment. He did not appear, however, and in about a quarter of an hour it got pitch dark, and I thought of giving it up. Just as I was going to get down, I heard a heavy tread, and saw the grass moving. I knew that the tiger was coming. It was so dark that I could only just see the outlines of the bullock, which was a white one, and lay rather in the open, where the grass was trodden down, under the tree where I was. I could not see the end of my gun. I expected that the tiger would come straight up to the bullock; but no, he came prowling all round in the grass, to see if the coast was clear. I could see nothing, but heard all the grass moving. Presently he came exactly under where I was. My first thought was that he would probably knock against and carry away my bamboo ladder, which was anything but a pleasant one. The tiger suddenly stopped quite still in the grass just below me. I was only five feet from the ground, just raised above the grass, and I suppose that the tiger was not eight yards from me. I could hear his breath plainly. I now thought that he had discovered me, and I felt anything but comfortable. I could see nothing. I held my breath, and dared not move hand or foot. Had I stirred he would, almost to a certainty, have sprung upon me. He remained quite still for several seconds, which were hours of suspense to me. Then he moved on. I was hoping that I looked like part of the tree, and I expect this was the conclusion the tiger came to. He continued prowling about for another minute or two, and then I thought he was taking his departure, when I suddenly saw the bullock begin to move, and heard a dragging sound. Now was the time! I fired about three yards in front of the bullock. I could not, however, see the end of my gun. All was silent for a second; and then a tremendous rush. I thought that I had missed him to a certainty, and was very glad that he did not rush at the flash, as he would have carried ladder and all away; he apparently only ran twenty yards or so, and all was still. I waited a minute or two, and then got down very quietly to creep away to the road. Just as I had got down, however, I heard some deep groans of pain about twenty yards off, I then felt sure that the tiger was down, and badly wounded. Of course it was impossible to do anything then, so I crept quietly back to the road, got a torch, and rode home. It was a very dark, cloudy night. I rode to the spot early in the morning, and went cautiously into the grass with my gun. I saw that the bullock had not been touched, and going through the grass in the direction that the beast had rushed, I saw that he had lain down twenty yards from where I had fired. Immediately afterwards I caught sight of him, lying quite dead and stiff about thirty yards further on. The bullet had hit him a little behind the shoulder, and gone right through him, smashing the heart and liver. He was a magnificent beast, measuring round the body four feet nine inches, and his skin is 11 feet nine inches long. We took him home on a cart; the same beast, it is supposed, had killed a man four days previously. It was a very lucky shot, as I actually killed the tiger without seeing him.

S K E T C H E S F R O M C E N T R A L A M E R I C A .



COMAYAGUA, THE CAPITAL OF HONDURAS.

PUBLIC attention has been recently called in an especial manner to the Central American States in consequence of the publication by the United States Government of documents making known the fact of there being differences between the Governments of England and of the United States with regard to Nicaragua and the Mosquito territory. The accompanying Sketches from that part of the New World will not at the present time, therefore, be inopportune. Apart, however, from this collateral interest, Honduras has special claims of its own to our notice. The Crown of Spain, when in the plenitude of its power intended to make the transit between the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean through Honduras; and a British Company is now intent on forming a railway through that country to connect the two oceans. This route has special interest to Englishmen in connection with the discovery of gold in New Columbia, as being the only one of the Isthmus routes in English hands.

A paper relating to this subject was read on Monday at a meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, held in Burlington House, London—the President, Sir R. Murchison, being

in the chair. Mr. Squier, of the United States, gave an account of the Lake Tojoa, or Taulehé, in Central America. This lake lies nearly midway across the isthmus south of the Bay of Honduras, and it possesses the remarkable peculiarity of having ten outlets, nine of which are subterranean, and only one of them is an open river course. The lake is about twenty-five miles long and eight wide, and it has not been previously marked in any map. It is surrounded by mountains that rise 5000 feet above the level of the sea. The special interest attached to Mr. Squier's paper arose from the circumstance that the maps which accompanied it trace a line of railway across the isthmus which offers some peculiar advantages. The map of that part of Central America exhibited the mountain chain as broken up in various directions, through which chasms the line for the railway was traced.

We subjoin a few particulars respecting the subjects of our Illustrations.

COMAYAGUA, THE CAPITAL OF HONDURAS.

Comayagua, anciently called Valladolid, the capital of the Republic

of Honduras, in Central America, was founded, in 1540, by Alonzo de Casceris, one of the lieutenants of Alvarado, the conqueror of Central America. It was built as a kind of half-way station between the seas at a time when the Crown of Spain intended to make the transit between the oceans through Honduras. "The intention of its founders," says the historian Piarros, "was, by means of this place, to obtain an easy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific. Its situation, being about half-way between Puerto Caballos and the Bay of Fonseca, would render it a convenient intermediate dépôt. The climate being healthy, and the soil fertile, much of the sickness and waste of human life would be prevented, and many of the fatigues and privations avoided that were usually experienced in the journey from Nombre de Dios (Chagres) to Panama."

This intention seems now about to be realised. An English company, having as its chairman William Brown, Esq., M.P. (of Liverpool); and R. M. Crawford, Esq., M.P. for the City of London, as its vice-chairman, is now occupied in making a railway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, from Port Cortez to the magnificent



CHURCH OF THE MERCED, GRACIAS, HONDURAS.

SKETCHES FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.



THE CATHEDRAL OF SAN SALVADOR.

Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific. The surveys have recently been concluded by Lieut.-Colonel Staunton, C.B., Royal Engineers, and the feasibility of the work demonstrated. The plain of Comayagua is elevated about 2000 feet above the sea, and is of surpassing beauty. It constitutes the "summit" of the proposed railway. The city contains about 10,000 inhabitants, and, besides being the seat of Government, has a fine cathedral of ancient date, a university, &c. It seems destined soon to become a busy city, and the centre of a large European emigration. It is in the midst of a rich agricultural district, and is surrounded by many valuable mines of gold and silver.

CHURCH OF THE MERCED, GRACIAS, HONDURAS.

After Alonzo de Casceres had founded Comayagua he marched westward, "to discover the country, and convert the infidels." After ten days' weary march over high mountains and through deep valleys, in which he encountered incredible hardships, he reached "a pleasant plain, well watered, and fruitful," and, falling on his knees, thankfully exclaimed "Gracias a Dios!" (Thanks to God!) And he determined to build a city there, and founded one accordingly, which he called Gracias a Dios, but which is better known as

Gracias. It afterwards became the seat of the Audiencia of the confines; and it was from this place that the celebrated Bishop Las Casas hurled his anathemas against the Spaniards who enslaved and oppressed the Indians. He also laid here the foundation of a cathedral, which exists to this day, under the name of the Church of Merced, and which is shown in the Engraving. It is Moorsque in architecture. The interior is lined throughout with cedar, and decorated with many ancient Spanish paintings of great value.

CATHEDRAL OF SAN SALVADOR.

The ancient city of San Salvador, the second in size and first in beauty in all Central America, was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake in April, 1855. It has since been abandoned, and the seat of Government transferred to another spot some leagues distant, less subject to volcanic influences. The cathedral, although built with the greatest solidity, was unable to resist the force of the earthquake, which prostrated every building, great and small, in one heap of ruins. The only part of the edifice remaining is the fine gateway, shown at the right of the Engraving. The cathedral of Leon, the capital of Nicaragua, is a much larger and finer structure than was that of San Salvador; whence it may readily be

concluded that, whatever may be the case now, there was a time when architecture and the arts were flourishing in Central America.

INDIANS OF GUAJIQUERO.

Amongst the ancient, powerful Indian tribes of Central America, the Lenca, who were established in the plain of Comayagua, held a high place. A few fragments are all that remain of them. They are established on the high terraces of the mountains which overlook the fair plain which was once their home. Here they maintain an almost complete isolation, submitting to the laws of the Republic of Honduras, and accepting the Roman Catholic religion, but retaining many of their ancient rites and customs. They are peaceable and industrious, cultivating wheat, apples, peaches, potatoes, and other products of the temperate zone. They are, moreover, great friends of the proposed Honduras Railway, and the Engraving represents a meeting between the old men and governors and the agent of the railway, held in the Cabildo, or municipal house, for the purpose of securing a detachment of the young men for service on the work. The Alcaldes resolved that the railway "appeared to them to be for the glory of God and the benefit of the people, and that therefore the young men should work thereon to its completion."



INDIANS OF GUAJIQUERO.

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THE FIRST FALL OF SNOW.—DRAWN BY MURKET FOSTER

THE FIRST FALL OF SNOW.

We have seen the green leaves wither,
 From their parent branches riven,
 Scattered rudely here and thither,
 By the north wind mocked and driven.
 We have seen the daylight weaken
 Into briefest space and hours,
 And the summer evenings' glories
 Faded like a dream of flowers.
 Yet we lingered in believing
 Icy Winter's chain had bound us,
 Still we hoped for spots of brightness
 Glancing in the sunlight round us,
 Till this morn, when out of gloomy
 Leaden cloud and murky sky,
 Broke the silent, fleecy shower
 That is whitening, far and nigh,
 Lawn and copse; belated tendrils,
 Clinging still to autumn life;
 Thriftless birds as yet unnested,
 Flutter in a chilly strife
 With the quick-descending flakes,
 Each an airy, frozen tear,
 Shed along the empyrean
 For the fast departing year.
 It is cold, but not deceitful,
 For we cannot choose but know
 That stern Winter reigns supreme—
 Here is the FIRST FALL OF SNOW.



BICESTER NATIONAL SCHOOLS

BICESTER NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

THESE schools, the first stone of which was laid during the summer of the past year, owe their origin to Mr. Charles Fowler, a tenant-farmer residing in the parish of Bicester, King's-end, aided by the Vicar, the Rev. J. W. Watts, and a committee of the leading inhabitants of the town. The buildings comprise boys' and girls' school-rooms, each 65 feet by 17 feet 6 inches; a class-room to each, 16 feet by 14 feet. Attached to the school-buildings is a commodious residence for the master, with an excellent garden and playground for each class. The schools and class-rooms will have timber roofs of a massive and effective combination of framed work, stained and varnished, and visible from the interior. The architecture is after the type of the fourteenth century Gothic. The general walling is of native stone worked in random courses; the tower, windows, doors, and other decorative features being executed in Bath stone. The buildings are from the design of Thomas Nicholson, Esq., diocesan architect of Hereford; and the contract is being executed by Mr. John Munday, of Buckingham, in a workmanlike manner, under the inspection of Mr. G. Harrison, the clerk of works. The total cost will be about £1500. Being under Government sanction, their aid will materially assist the work. Sir Edward Page Turner gave the ground, which is admirably situated in an open spot at the back of the church. In

the list of subscribers to the building are the names of the Duke of Marlborough, the Countess of Jersey, Hon. P. S. Pierrepont, Colonel North, M.P., Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Coker, G. R. Clark, Esq., and Messrs. Tubb. About £200 is still required to complete the building, which is in an advanced state of progress, and is expected to be opened on the 1st of March.

MONUMENTAL BRASS TO THE LATE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.

A BRASS in memory of the late Dr. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester, has been placed in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey. It was executed by Messrs. Hardman and Co., of Birmingham, from a design by George Gilbert Scott, Esq., and consists of an effigy of the late Bishop of Gloucester, under a rich canopy. The figure is habited in a chimere, or black dress, something like an academical gown, through which are shown the white sleeves of the rochet, or fine surplice, worn by the bishops of the Anglican Church. The stole is also shown on the figure; the pastoral staff and mitre are



MONUMENTAL BRASS TO THE LATE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

added, as showing the episcopal office. The features are engraved from a portrait of the late Dr. Monk, and are rendered as faithfully as this kind of engraving permits. Springing from the canopy, on each side, are pedestals with angels standing on them bearing inscriptions. The arms shown are—on the dexter side of the canopy the united sees of Gloucester and Bristol, and on the sinister side the family arms of Monk. In the head of the canopy both these coats are shown impaled, as combined in the late bishop, represented below. Running round the brass is an inscription, broken at the angles by the Evangelistic symbols. The whole is let into a slab of black Galway marble, eight feet long by three feet six inches wide.

MR. DOUGLAS JERROLD AT HOME.—It is a bright morning about eight o'clock, at West Lodge, Putney Lower Common. The windows at the side of the old house, buried in trees, afford glimpses of a broad common, tufted with purple heather and yellow gorse. Gipsies are encamped where the blue smoke curls amid the elms. A window sash is shot sharply up. A clear, small voice is heard singing within. And now a long roulade, whistled softly, floats out. A little, spare figure, with a stoop, habited in a short shooting-jacket, the throat quite open, without collar or kerchief, and crowned with a straw hat, pushes through the gate of the cottage, and goes, with short quick steps, assisted by a stout stick, over the common. A little black and tan terrier follows, and rolls over the grass at intervals, as a response to a cheery word from its master. The gipsy encampment is reached. The gipsies know their friend, and a chat and a laugh ensue. Then a deep gulp at the sweet morning air, a dozen branches pulled to the nose here and there in the garden, the children kissed, and breakfast, and the morning papers. The breakfast is a jug of cold new milk; some toast, bacon, water-cresses. Perhaps a few strawberries have been found in the garden. A long examination of the papers—here and there a bit of news energetically read aloud, then out, and put between clippers. Then silently, suddenly, into the study. This study is a very snug room. All about it are books. Crowning the shelves are Milton and Shakespeare. A bit of Shakespeare's mulberry-tree lies upon the mantelpiece. Above the sofa are "The Rent Day" and "Distraint for Rent," Wilkie's two pictures, in the corner of which is Wilkie's kind inscription to the author of the drama, called "The Rent Day." Under the two prints laughs Sir Joshua's sly Puck, perched upon a palmy mahogany. Turner's "Heidelberg," is here too, and the engraver thereof will drop in presently—he lives close at hand—to see his friend Douglas Jerrold. Ariadne and Dorothea decorate the chimney-piece. The furniture is simple, solid oak. The desk has not a speck upon it. The marble slab, upon which the ink-stand rests, has no litter in it. Various small objects, between clippers on the table. The paper-basket stands near the armchair, prepared for answered letters and rejected contributions. The little dog follows his master into his study, and lies at his feet, work begins. If it be a comedy, the author will now and then walk rapidly up and down the room, talking wildly to himself; if it be *Punch*, copy, you shall hear him laugh presently as he sits upon a droll bit. Suddenly the pen will be put down, and through a little conservatory, without seeing anybody, the author will pass out into the garden, where he will talk to the gardener, or grouch, chuckling the while, the careful steps of the little terrier amid the gooseberry bushes; or pluck a hawthorn leaf, and go nibbling it, and thinking down the side walks. In again, and vehemently to work. The thought has come; and, in letters smaller than the type in which they shall presently be set, it is unrolled along the little blue slips of paper. A simple crust of bread and a glass of wine are brought in by a dear female hand; but no word is spoken, and the hand and dear heart disappear. The work goes rapidly forward, and halts at last suddenly. The pen is dashed aside; a few letters, seldom more than three lines in each, are written, and dispatched to the post; and then again into the garden. The fowls and pigeons are noticed, a visit is paid to the horse and cow; then another long turn round the lawn; at last a seat, with a quaint old volume, in the tent, under the umbrageous mulberry-tree.—*Life of Douglas Jerrold.*

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE January entries have been unusually successful, and 121 and 216 are the respective numbers for the Northamptonshire Stakes and the Chester Cup. Musjid and Marionette are both in it, and some of the public fancy that the Danebury and Woodyates stable have a private line, which makes the son of Touchstone 9 lb. better than Promised Land, although the betting would not indicate such to be the belief of the majority. We believe, however, that on the day the minority will be found right, and we should be indeed glad to see Danebury get a good turn, as it has done nothing of note since Andover's and Hermit's day. The two stakes at Epsom Spring seem to have rather lost their prestige, and Newmarket's most successful entry is for her 200 sov. Two year-old Plate. Gemma di Vergy was, we believe, bought in for 750 guineas at Tattersall's last Monday, and Colonel Peel's stud comes to the hammer on Monday next. Mr. Ben Way, well known as the owner of race-horses, died a few days ago. Acrobat stood at his farm, which was the scene during the last few years of one or two very pleasant sale afternoons; and the Ascot Hunt Cup, with Brocket, was his last great turf triumph. Lord Orford's death leaves no blank on the turf, as, since the days of the handsome but curish Aleoran, his colours have been hardly seen there. Unlike his celebrated ancestor, who was so well known in his black suit, cocked hat, and piebald pony on the plains of Swaffham, and died at last just as his Czarina won, he took but very little interest in the leash. Isaac Day is, we regret to hear, very ill, and Sly has charge of his lot.

Tom Sebright's testimonial has been fairly set on foot, and the Duke of Manchester has headed it with ten guineas. So far, the veteran has had a satisfactory season, and up to Christmas the noses on his kennel door numbered twenty brace. The accounts of the scarcity of foxes in Lord Portman's country from rabbit traps, and it is whispered a still sadder cause, are very discouraging, though Mr. Radcliffe seems to be more prosperous. Lord Henry Bentinck is hunting regularly with his hounds six days a week, and, including brood-mares, &c., has nearly a hundred horses, sixty odd of them hunters in actual work. On Tuesday week they met at Burton, and found in a cabbage garden near the Gainsborough turnpike road. They ran over Lord Monson's park past Riseholme, along the Witham side, and killed opposite Waddingborough after a very fast thirty-five minutes. The next day, in which several Southwold men joined, was a very hard one. The latter all seemed delighted with the sport Jack Morgan is showing them. They are, indeed, lucky to have such an artiste, while so many countries have the most woful bunglers. Lord Henry's had good sport in December to make up for a wretched cub-hunting and a poor November; and up to this point they have killed about thirty brace. Colonel Wyndham did not hunt the last week of the old year, as nearly all his horses were ill with influenza; and, in fact, only three out of fifty were fit for work. The Surrey Union have had another blank day; but, taking hunting on the whole, the accounts are good, though many establishments would be none the worse of a slight pull from a fortnight's frost. The V. W. H. have had two capital days' sport. On one of them they found in a patch of gorse scarcely as big as a room, and the same that the Duke of Beaufort found in last year, and went away with him for forty-seven minutes at a pace which pretty nearly shook off all the field. In fact, not a man could get within two fields of Mr. Morrell's pets. The Duke of Beaufort was out on the above day, and so was his huntsman, Tom Clark, who kept as close as any to his old favourites, and declared it to be one of the very fastest things he had ever ridden in. Not a hound was missing at the finish; but we regret to say that several of them have been very ill of a species of distemper almost analogous to diphtheria, which has required severe lancing. Mr. Morrell has, we hear, several puppies at his Berkshire walks to recruit their numbers in May.

The celebrated Hopbine, whose progeny have run so well in Shropshire, is dead. The meetings for the ensuing week are few—to wit, The Amicable on Monday and Tuesday, Altcar Club on Wednesday and Thursday, Baldock Club on Wednesday, &c., and Burton-on-Trent on Thursday and Friday.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1861.

The following letter has been addressed by the Society of Arts to its town members; the same letter, with slight modifications, having also been sent to its country members:—

Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, Adelphi, London (W.C.), Dec. 30, 1858.

Sir,—The Council of the Society of Arts, in considering the best means of setting on foot another Exhibition in the year 1861, must request the co-operation of the whole of the gentlemen who, from the very fact of their being members of the Society of Arts, may be considered to have the "encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce" at heart.

1st. I am therefore to request that you will be good enough to favour the council with any observations which your experience may suggest upon the best mode which may be adopted of representing the industry of the metropolis, and particularly of any branch of it in which you may happen to be directly or indirectly interested.

2nd. They would request you to state at your earliest convenience whether any, and what, improvement you consider could be made on the arrangements of 1851.

3rd. Whether the conditions sketched out in the resolutions of the council published in the 232nd number of the Journal, and again in the opening address of the chairman of the council, require any modification or extension.

4th. Whether you consider that the formation of metropolitan committees would be of use in discussing the preliminary details; and whether there is any particular class of industry upon the committee of which you would prefer to serve. You must be good enough to understand that the functions of such committees must, in the first instance, be purely deliberative, as the council are unable to decide how and by what agency the Exhibition will be conducted until they receive a reply to their application from the commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851. You may, however, be assured that whatever thought and attention you may be good enough to devote to the subject will be of great advantage to the undertaking.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Secretary.

SUFFERINGS OF A SHIP'S CREW.—The following narrative of the dreadful sufferings of the crew of the brigantine *Minnie Harley*, of and for Cork, from Archangel, which was abandoned on the 29th ult., near the Butt of the Lewis, is from the report of one of the survivors:—She sailed from Archangel on the 2nd of October last, under the charge of Captain Linehan, master, and had favourable weather until she rounded the North Cape, in about seven days from the time of starting. After a few days of unsettled weather they encountered a succession of gales, the vessel being driven about by the cross-currents in all directions, and being hove to. The gales continued twenty-eight or twenty-nine days. They worked the ship to the southward the best way they could; the sails were all damaged, and were repaired over and over again; the topsails were shifted more than once. The master and crew were quite ignorant of where they were, having lost latitude. Some days afterwards they sighted Flamborough Head, and put into Middlesbrough for provisions and fresh water. They got provisions, but no water, and set sail again. For thirty-five days they were knocking about the North Sea, during which the master became seriously ill through drinking a great deal of salt water. He gave charge to the mate, Daniel Leary, who soon afterwards became disabled from want of food and water. He took to his berth, after which the ship was managed by Henry Desmond, seaman, and the rest of the crew, three in number. On Christmas Day the mate died from starvation, and at noon on the 28th the ship wore to near the Butt of the Lewis. The captain was alive in his berth but insensible. They hoisted a flag of distress, and in the course of the day Mr. Kenneth Murray, a merchant of the port of Ness, and a boat's crew came alongside; the ship was straining, and making a great deal of water. Seeing their dreadful condition Mr. Murray immediately ordered his men to take the captain and the remaining three of the crew on shore, which was accordingly done. All of them were in a shocking condition; almost exhausted and helpless. The master could not move, and the boat left without him, but afterwards returned and brought him on shore; he, however, died on the following day, the 29th. The mate was left dead in the cabin. Had the survivors remained on the vessel but a short time longer they must have shared the same fate as the captain and mate. As the provisions were eaten up three weeks previously, there was nothing whatever on board to subsist on, except a dog, which they killed four or five days before the vessel was boarded by Mr. Murray, and which was the last food of which they partook. None of the ship's papers, or the log-book, were saved.

The anniversary of the foundation of the Library and Museum at Salford, near Birmingham, took place on Thursday week, and was attended by the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, its founder, who favoured the members with an address, embodying some of his views on national education.

CURIOSITIES OF BLUE BOOKS.

To give our Secretaries of Legation and Embassy something to do, and encourage them to "improve themselves in their profession," the Earl of Clarendon, at the beginning of 1857, being then Foreign Secretary, called on them by circular to "collect information relating to the commercial movements" of the countries where they might be employed, and send reports accordingly through their chiefs to the Foreign Office. The first series of the reports made in consequence was recently published and from the Blue Book containing them we shall abridge an interesting account of the

TRADE OF SWITZERLAND.—The rude but free, industrious, intelligent, and persevering inhabitants of this collection of mountains, boast that, relatively to their number, they are the most commercial people of the world. They import and export to the value of 300fr. for every individual; while the English, the next most commercial people, only export and import to the extent of 249 fr. for every individual. We perceive that they underrate the amount of our trade, which in 1857, including our transit and bullion trade, amounted to £371,000,000, or £100,000,000 more than the Swiss writers give us credit for; but letting that pass, and giving them no more than their due, the extent of their trade, considering their position, with great States interposing between them and the ocean, in comparison to the trade of many great nations, is quite wonderful. From their success and our success it is plain that commerce, for the bulk of mankind, has scarcely yet begun, and no natural impediments prevent all people from becoming, at least as commercial as the Swiss. Though they do not produce a grain of cotton, and not much silk, they export silks and cottons to a great amount; and in some of these productions, especially in silk ribbons, they beat us in the foreign markets, and even compete with us successfully in our own market against the disadvantage of an import duty. Unbleached calicoes are carried from England, dyed and printed in Switzerland, and re-exported to England and other countries. Like the English, the Swiss enjoy immunity from the system of licensing trades, and they have no guilds: they act individually, each one for himself, and they are prosperous and successful. As one instance of their recent progress let us mention that, unfavourable as their country is, they have 310 miles of railway open, and the total length of telegraph wires in use on Dec. 31, 1856, was nearly 1500 English miles. In that year 169,376 internal messages were sent, and 17,503 transmitted through their country. They are, perhaps, more famous for their manufacture of watches than for any other art; and from the report of Mr. Herries we take a concise description of the present condition of their

Watch Trade.—In Geneva alone, in 1850, the number of persons employed in this business was 31,238. The separate branches of the art are not less than thirty, and there are 568 houses devoted to these several branches, besides eight branches of jewellery in which eighty-two houses are engaged. From Geneva the watchmaking district extends along the range of the Jura mountains to Bale, the heart of it being Chaux de Fonds, in the mountains of the canton of Neuchâtel. "This inclement and sterile region, where the traveller would expect to find only a few herdsmen painfully eking out a scanty existence, is studded with busy hamlets and growing commercial towns, while the mountain sides are alive with the industry of an active and intelligent population. Every cottage has its windows fitted with watchmaking implements; and there is hardly a family some member of which does not earn a comfortable livelihood by the exercise of skill in one of the branches of this art." In consequence of this industry the population of Neuchâtel has increased from 68,500 in 1847 to 80,709 at the end of 1856—nearly twenty-five per cent, or 2½ per cent per annum, putting to shame the Governments of glowing Italy and of fertile France. Chaux de Fonds, 3000 feet above the level of the sea, in the midst of the Jura, where nothing but snow is abundant, and which is difficult of access, has nearly 15,000 inhabitants. At the beginning of the century it was a mere village. A few years ago the watchmaking firms there were only four or five, now they number 700, and the naturally desolate place attracts strangers from all parts of Switzerland and from abroad. The remote mountaineers consult the taste of customers all over the world, and make silver watches, always in pairs, of "cumbersome pomposity," for Chinese Mandarins, and small, slender, toylelike things for Paris grisettes. For Turkish Pashas, and the members of their harem, the case, dial, and works are lavishly covered with fantastic ornaments. To tempt English gentlemen watches are inclosed in a plain, neatly-finished gold case; while for American farmers cheap, strong, coarse, and showy silver watches are manufactured. Labour is much divided, and the labourers are much dispersed; the different parts of the watch, travel backwards and forwards from the warehouse of the employer to the different workmen several times. A great deal of time and of carriage are thus employed which might be and will be saved as the workmen are compressed by an increasing population.

Besides the complete watches exported, many separate parts of watches—as mainsprings, for which French steel is preferred; balance-springs, for which English steel is best adapted; fuses, &c.—are sent abroad; and some of these come to England. Wire for balance-springs is purchased at Sheffield, fine-drawn at Chaux de Fonds, and resold to England. As compared to English watches, which are of great comparative solidity and durability, Geneva watches are simple in construction, and lightly made. Our workmen are said to adhere too closely, more than the Swiss, to old practices, and to show a want of theoretical knowledge and an indisposition to improve. For ages the Swiss have been very ingenious carpenters and millwrights, and working in wood, was the parent of their facility for making wheelwork in metal. At Geneva watchmaking has been prevalent since the end of the sixteenth century; and the incident that is said to have introduced it into the Jura mountains seems not improbable. In 1679 a travelling horsedealer there had a London-made watch which needed repair, and an ingenious young artisan, named Daniel Richard, though he had never seen a watch before, undertook to repair it. He had to make his own tools; and thus by repairing that watch he acquired the art of making watches and tools, and so laid the foundation for the present employment of the mountaineers of the Jura.

Wages, &c.—As a very considerable rise has taken place in wages in many parts of the Continent of late years, we regret that on this point no late information is supplied. We know that in Austria average wages rose from 23 kreutzers in 1849 to 32 kreutzers in 1851; but no information of a later period is given in the Government publications, though the post now reaches Vienna in three days. The average earnings of working watchmakers in Switzerland are 5 fr. per day; women gain 3 fr. The extreme rates are from 4fr. to 10fr. for a man, and 2fr. to 6fr. for a woman. From 100fr. to 120fr. is the average price of a common Geneva watch. Chronometers, so called, cost from 300fr. to 1000fr. The number of watches made in all Switzerland is estimated at between 900,000 and 1,000,000 a year; but the total value seems not ascertained. It is pleasant to add that the whole business is carried on with much individual independence; is in a great measure a domestic manufacture, as contradistinguished from factory life; and, though there is "a comparative absence" of municipal and other restraint on the people, the morality of the population is described in very favourable terms "by those best informed on the subject."

One or two facts will illustrate the minuteness of the information given in Blue Books, and the character of the Swiss. "All the women of Inner Appenzell are constantly employed in embroidery, and during the winter the cowherds are employed in the same way. Much of the delicate needlework so highly prized by the ladies of England, when imported from Switzerland, is executed by the hard hands of these rude mountaineers." Much of the coarser embroidery is made for Swiss houses in Baden, Wurtemberg, and other parts of the south of Germany, though it is sold for Swiss. The net is made in Nottingham, the embroidery is done in Germany, but the finished article is sold as Swiss throughout the world. In a somewhat similar manner, but on a far worse principle, Swiss watches are marked as made at Liverpool, and with this name are palmed off on the Americans, who have a traditional partiality for Liverpool watches. While the Swiss traders are somewhat loose in their morality, they speak with some disparagement of English workmen; yet in their great machine-manufacture Mr. Herries was struck with the thoroughly English appearance of every part of the works. It is one of the curiosities of these reports—such as are rarely or never found in private publications—that references are made to maps and returns which the editor at the Foreign Office has forgotten to have inserted.

TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES.

FROM BALTIMORE TO ALBANY.

IN proceeding from Baltimore, in Maryland—the last of the slave cities—to Albany, the political capital of the State of New York, the train by which I travelled made a short stoppage at Philadelphia. On purchasing a newspaper from one of the vendors, who at each great station (or “dépôt”) make their way into and perambulate the cars to sell the latest news and most recently published books, I was somewhat surprised and amused to read the denunciations hurled against myself by an irate editor. This personage, who, it appears, was my particularly good enemy—for no other reason, that I am aware of, than that I had done him a kindness—called upon the stones of the streets to rise, and the tiles of the roofs to fall down, in judgment against me if I ever presumed to revisit Philadelphia. And what, the reader may ask, was the dire offence which I had committed? Not much of an offence. I had published in one of my letters in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS an opinion slightly adverse to the claim of Philadelphia to be considered the most eminently beautiful of all the cities of America. I had alleged that its long rectilinear and rectangular streets, numbered but not named, and kept in a continual drench by the squirts of water on the legs and feet of wayfarers at all hours, from sunrise to sunset, by Irish maid and negro man servants—were neither to be commended for their architectural amenity, nor for their external pleasantness. For this want of taste or appreciation the vials of editorial wrath were uncorked against me. I was declared to be a person without knowledge or judgment; a prejudiced Britisher, who had come to America to inflame international animosities, and a person meanly jealous, as all Englishmen were, of the glory and the power of “our great country” and its “free institutions.” It appeared from some of the allusions of this angry Hibernian that a controversy had been raging on the subject in several of the Philadelphia newspapers for at least a week previously, and that some gentleman in the *North American*—one of the most influential and best-conducted papers in the Union—had been endeavouring to do battle in my behalf—to show that there was some modicum of truth in what I had stated, and that, whether right or wrong in my opinions on this not very important matter, I had not overstepped in the slightest degree the limits of courtesy. My champion—whom I do not know, but to whom I hereby tender my thanks—was almost as scurvily treated as myself. All that I could gather from the hullabaloo (at the violence of which I must own I was puzzled) was another proof, in addition to many more, of the extreme sensitiveness of public opinion in America on the reports of English travellers. French and Germans may condemn, and nobody cares what they say, but every editor seems to care about the expressed opinions of Englishmen, and to take an unfavourable verdict as a personal affront. A native-born American may abuse his country as much as he pleases, and say the bitterest things imaginable of its climate, its institutions, its cities, its villages, its men, its women, and even of its habits and characteristics. No one is at all surprised or offended. But if a “Britisher” says the gentlest word, or makes the faintest hint, that is not of thorough and uncompromising approbation, he is forthwith brought by the press to the bar of outraged nationality, and adjudged to be either a knave or a fool. Previously he may have been hailed as a hero, a wit, a statesman, or a poet; but as soon as he has published a word, correctly or incorrectly, in disparagement of anything American, these writers ignore or deny all his good qualities. What was heroism yesterday becomes poltroonery to-day; the wit collapses into drivel, the statesmanship into folly, the poetry into doggerel; and the unhappy wayfarer, who meant no offence, and who only spoke to the best of his judgment and to the extent of his opportunities for forming it, may think himself fortunate if he be not accused as a public enemy, or at the best as no gentleman. Nor is it always as safe to praise as it is unsafe to condemn. Agree with an ultra-American recently-imported, or of native growth, that his country “beats all creation,” and that, as Governor Walker of Kansas once affirmed, New York will in twenty years hence be the political, financial, and commercial centre of Christendom, and he will put on a grave face and accuse you of “poking fun at him.” The truth seems to be, that Americans really desire to stand well in English opinion. They care little for the good word of any other nation under the sun. It is their oversensitiveness in this respect which leads them to attach undue importance to what English travellers may say; which causes them to wince under censure, to mistrust praise, and to act like those people in private life who, not being assured of the reality of their own position, find enmity where none is meant, and see covert depreciation even under the guise of the most flattering speeches. Far different is the case with Englishmen. The sturdy Briton only laughs if an American abuses England, and has too much sense of the dignity of his country to imagine that it runs any risk from the assaults of critics, great or small, wise or foolish. Far better would it be for the Americans if they were equally callous.

On arriving at New York I took a few days' rest—much needed after a journey (since I left it three months previously) of upwards of six thousand miles, principally by railway, and inclusive of fourteen hundred miles down the Mississippi, and through all its manifold perils of fire, flood, and snags. Here, at the New York Hotel, in the upper part of Broadway—a palace for travellers, to be highly recommended to all strangers who value choice fare, excellent wines, comfortable accommodation, moderate prices, and courteous attention—I prepared myself for a new course of travel—to the noble St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, and the loyal British colony of Canada.

From New York to Albany was a short journey; but, ere starting, the interesting question—to one who had not beheld the magnificent scenery of the Hudson—was how to undertake it—by rail or steamer? The weather and time of year decided me in favour of the rail. The ice upon the Hudson had not sufficiently cleared away in the first week of April to enable steam-boats to recommence their usual passages. Though at a later period I was enabled to see this great river in all the glory of spring—to sail past the Palisades, through the Tappan Zee, and up to Albany (when I found a abundant reason to agree with the most enthusiastic of Americans that no river in Europe, unless it be the Clyde, surpasses the Hudson in natural beauty; and that the Rhine itself, deprived of its ruined castles, could not stand a comparison with this splendid stream), I saw nothing of it on this occasion but a few stray glimpses of its surpassing beauty as the train shot rapidly along. Travelling thus on the left bank of the river for upwards of one hundred miles I arrived at Albany, and betook myself to “Congress Hall,” in the upper part of the city. This hotel was recommended to me as an establishment much frequented by members of the two Houses of the Legislature, who here in the capital of the “Empire State” undertake the local government of a Commonwealth almost as large as England, and nearly doubly as populous as Scotland. I found no reason to repent

my choice, and during a residence of ten days was enabled to see the senators in *déshabillé*, and to learn something of the mode and the agencies by which public and private bills are brought into and carried through Parliament in an ultra democracy. I also got some insight into the art and mystery of what the Americans very aptly call “lobbying.”

Albany—beautifully situated on ground rising steeply from the banks of the Hudson—contains about fifty thousand inhabitants, and is one of the most attractive, cleanly, well-ordered, and elegant cities of America. Though overshadowed by the commercial greatness of New York, which in this respect it can never hope to rival, it is, next to Washington, the greatest focus of political life within the limits of the Confederacy. Between the commercial and the political capitals of this great State (which it has been recently proposed to call Ontario instead of New York) there is a great contrast. New York city is busy, unscrupulous, energetic, ill-governed, full of rowdiness and of the most violent manifestations of mob-law and mob caprice; but Albany is staid, decent, and orderly. The tone of society is quiet and aristocratic; and the whole appearance of the place gives the traveller an idea of wealth and refinement. Further acquaintance only tends to confirm the impression.

State-street—at the top of which, in the Park, a beautiful open space, adorned with noble elms and maples, stand the Capitol and other principal public buildings—rises steeply from the water's edge to the crown of the hill. It is a broad and thoroughfare, and at various points commands a picturesque view over the Hudson to the lofty green hills beyond. Albany is a place of considerable trade and manufacture. It produces very excellent cabinet-work of all kinds, and is particularly celebrated for its stoves, grates, and ornamental ironwork. It has two, if not three, daily newspapers, and a flourishing Literary and Scientific Institution. The Roman Catholic Cathedral is internally one of the largest and most magnificent ecclesiastical edifices in America. Here High Mass is sometimes performed with a splendour and completeness, orchestral and vocal, not to be excelled even in Paris or Vienna, and to which London, as far as I know, can make no pretensions. Albany is the proposed site of what promises to be the noblest Observatory in America, to the foundation of which the public spirit of a private citizen (if the term be applicable to a lady) has contributed the sum of 80,000 dollars.

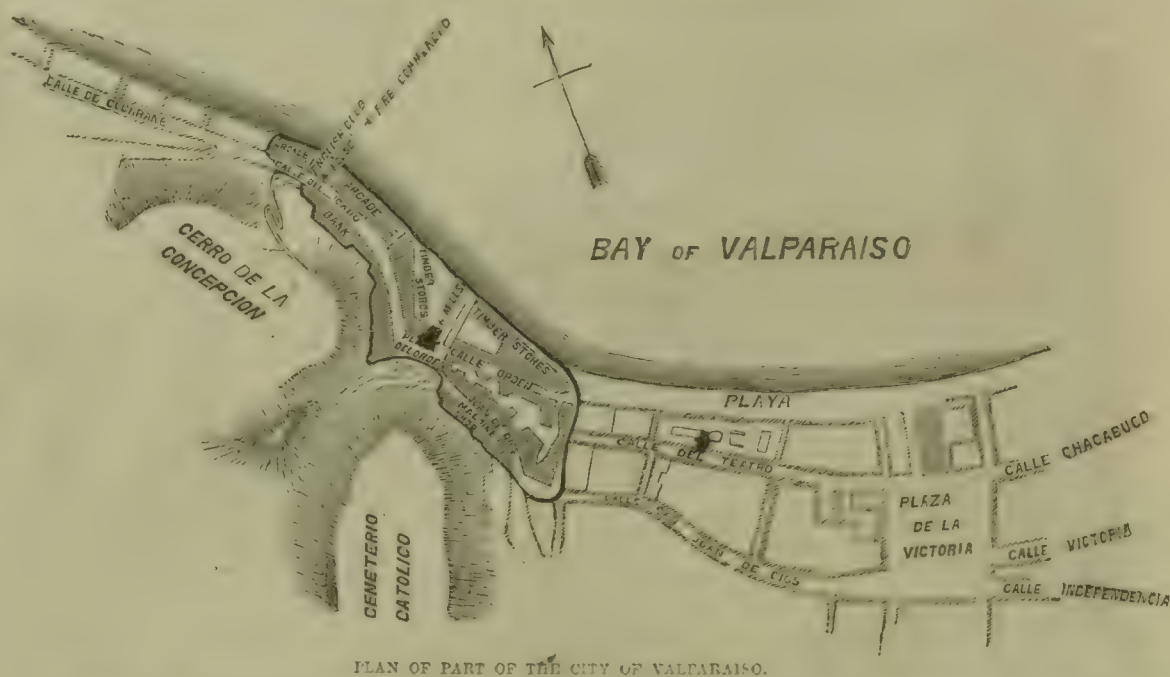
Albany was called Fort Orange by the Dutch at the time when New York was known to the world as New Amsterdam. The Albanians—as the people of this city are fond of calling themselves, though to European ears the name sounds oddly, and is suggestive of Greece rather than of America—do not seem to be generally aware that the word Albany springs naturally from that of York; that the Dukes of York in the “old country” are Dukes of Albany; that Albany is an ancient name for the kingdom of Scotland, and that the dukedom of Albany was the appanage, by right of birth, of the Heir Apparent of the Scottish Crown.

Up to this point, and no further, sailed the adventurous Hendrick Hudson, in search of the western passage to China; and here, and all the way up from the Palisades—still dreaming that he was on the highway to Cathay and all its fabulous and scarcely-to-be-imagined wealth—he held intercourse with the simple-minded natives, and exchanged his petty gewgaws with them for the spoils of the forest. It was not until the year 1609—long after the discovery of America—that Hudson, in his ship the *Half Moon*, entered the Narrows, and pronounced the shores on either side to be “a good land to fall in with, and a pleasant land to see.” On the 11th of September in that year he began to ascend the noble stream which now bears his name; and on the 19th he anchored off the spot where now stands the beautiful city of Albany. At the place now called Castleton he landed and passed a day with the natives, finding them kind and hospitable. He would not, however, consent to pass the night away from his ship; and the natives thinking in their unsophisticated innocence that he was afraid of their bows and arrows, broke them into pieces and threw them into the fire. Little did honest and unfortunate Hendrick Hudson know what an empire he was helping to establish! Little did the poor Indians dream what an empire was passing away from hands no longer fitted to hold it, and what omens of downfall and ruin lay in every flap and flutter of the sails of that strange ship! Had they

foreseen that their race was doomed to melt away and disappear in the fierce light of those pale faces like the ice of the winter before the sunlight of the spring, their gentle courtesies might have been converted into hatred as unrelenting as that with which the white strangers were received elsewhere, and which looks, in the light of subsequent history, as if it were prompted by the instinct, which so often transcends reason. No trace of the Indians now remains in all the wide territories of the State of New York except a few stunted, miserable stragglers and vagabonds in the wilderness of Lakes Champlain and Niagara—wildernesses which will speedily cease to be wildernesses, and in which the red man will, in a few years, find no more a resting-place for the sole of his foot, and where he will even cease to be regarded as a show and a curiosity. The whole number of the aboriginal population, scattered over a territory almost as large as the continent of Europe, scarcely amount to 350,000 souls—not much above one-third of the population of New York City, and not much in excess of that of St. Louis, where men still living had to fight hand to hand with the Indians for their lives, and whose hearts palpitated many a time in the silent watches of the night, when the war-whoop sounded in their ears, lest ere the break of day the tomahawk should flash before their eyes, and their scalps should hang as trophies at the girdles of the savages.

From the polite art of scalping to the politer art of lobbying is a long leap, but both are suggested by Albany past and present. Lobbying is one of the great results of equality, universal suffrage, and paid membership of Parliament. Where the profession of politics is pursued, not for love of fame or of honour, or from motives of patriotism, but simply as a profession offering certain prizes and privileges not so easily attainable in law, medicine, art, or literature; in a political scramble, where the man with “the gift of the gab,” the organiser of public meetings, the marshaller of voters, the ready orator of the mob, is provided with a seat in the Legislature and a respectable salary at the same time, it is not to be wondered at that men of more ambition than intellect or virtue should aspire to and attain Parliamentary power. There are brilliant exceptions, no doubt—men of fortune and intellect, who serve or try to serve their country from purely patriotic motives—but these do not form the bulk of the State Legislatures of the Union, or even of that more dignified Congress which sits at Washington. The three, four, or five dollars per diem which the members receive in the local Legislatures is but too often their only source of subsistence; and no one who knows anything of the internal working of American politics will deny the fact that such members are notoriously, and avowedly open to the influences of what is called “lobbying.” In our ancient Parliament strangers have but scant and sorely begrudged admission to the debates, and none whatever to the body or floor of the House; but in the American Legislatures the privilege of the floor is, if not indiscriminately, very freely granted. Governors, deputy-governors and ex-governors, ex-members, judges, generals, newspaper editors, and a whole host of privileged persons, can enter either chamber and mix familiarly with the members, sit with them on their seats, and be as free of the House for every purpose, except speaking and voting, as if they had been duly elected by the people. This easy and familiar intercourse leads, in the case of private and local bills, to an immensity of jobbery, and has made “lobbying,” in most if not all of the States, a recognised art and science among the prominent outsiders of political life. Nor can it well be otherwise, the preliminary conditions being granted. All the local business as regards public works and improvements of the great city of New York is transacted at Albany, which is the Westminster without being the London of the “Empire State.” And how is it to be expected that a needy and ambitious lawyer without practice, having nothing but his three or four dollars a day, and upon whose single vote the fortunes of a project costing millions to carry into effect may absolutely depend, shall not be open to the influences of those who “lobby” him? I will enter into no further disquisition upon the morality or propriety of such a state of affairs. I only note it for the guidance of such of the “advanced politicians” of our own country who think or argue that if a thing be established in America it would be well to give the same thing a trial in England, and who for this reason advocate paid membership of Parliament among ourselves.

C. M.



GREAT FIRE AT VALPARAISO.

A MOST destructive fire broke out at Valparaíso on Saturday, the 13th of November last, destroying property to the amount of 4,000,000 dollars—132 houses, 13 stores and warehouses, and two mills and machine-shops, with their contents, being consumed. Between nine and ten o'clock on that morning smoke and flame were seen to issue from the roof of the building used by the English clubs, and in the course of a very short time the whole house (a very large one) was one mass of fire. The wind, which at that period of the year almost invariably blows from the south on this part of the coast, had commenced blowing from the north, almost a gale; this gave additional force to the flames, and in less than half an hour from the outbreak the two arcades, extending one on each side of the clubhouse, were both on fire. Things now began to assume a most alarming appearance. The narrow space in the Calle del Cabo was impassable from the heat. As both sides of the street were on fire, there was no means of getting the engines to the east side of the town, except by a long and circuitous path over the hills at the back

of it. Every moment the fire was gaining additional power, and the efforts to stay its progress were entirely unavailing. The result was that property to the extent of four million dollars was destroyed, and upwards of one hundred families were rendered houseless, and many of them entirely ruined.

The above plan of part of the city of Valparaíso was obligingly forwarded to us by Mr. Henry Gore, engineer-in-chief to the Valparaíso Gas Company. The portion which was destroyed by the fire is shown in the plan inclosed in a black line.

At Bristol, on Thursday week, a mob of seamen and others attacked the master and crew of a brig named the *Gleaner*—the master having shipped a crew at wages which the seamen of the port deemed too low. The police soon suppressed the disturbance, and apprehended several of the rioters.

Frederick Cleeve, Esq., Paymaster in the Royal Navy, has been made an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.



THE FAIR AT SEVILLE—PAINTED BY J A PHILIP, A.R.A., AND R. ANSDALL.—SEE NEXT PAGE

"THE FAIR AT SEVILLE." BY J. R. PHILIP, A.R.A.,
AND R. ANSDALL.

MESSRS. PHILIP AND ANSDALL journeyed together to Spain to no ill purpose if they produced no other than the spirited and charmingly-filled picture before us. Mr. Philip's studies of Spanish character are universally known, and are justly acknowledged to be amongst the few things which may be pronounced perfect of their kind. So Mr. Ansdall's animal-painting, so distinct from that of Landseer, is yet so admirable that we can afford to place him on an equal pedestal side by side with the justly-popular academician. His animals have more of rude, unsophisticated nature about them than those of Sir Edwin, who habitually seeks to infuse a smack of poetry or sentiment into his subjects—with what happy and telling results we all of us know. Still for a long time Mr. Ansdall, in his honest, naturalistic style of painting, began to run the risk of falling into poverty of subjects and mannerism of treatment, from the very lack of variety in his models. It was a fortunate circumstance therefore which induced him to accompany his friend Mr. Philip to entirely new scenes, peopled with creatures also to him entirely new; and the ready and successful manner in which he has seized upon the peculiarities of both, and realised them on his canvas, is one of the most unmistakable and gratifying proofs of his genius.

The picture of "The Fair at Seville," the joint production of these two artists, is a grand and joyous effort. The sky and general tone are bright, in accordance with the gaiety of the subject; and the colour is rich, not to say gaudy, in its variety, and absolutely saucy in its intensity of local hue, at once appropriate and necessary under the trying clarity of the atmosphere. Look, for instance, at the bright amber skirt of the lady sitting pillion-fa-hin on the mule, and the black lace trimmings, which absolutely seem to be sewn upon the canvas. Look at the cavalier's many-coloured attire, the gay trappings of his mule, and the striped garment of the confectioner-woman on the left, who is offering a *barraque* cake, delicately poised on her finger, to the lady riding. On the right are a mixed assemblage of sheep and other objects, such as one always sees on the road to a fair; whilst, on the left, in the rear, we catch a glimpse of the festivities which usually accompany the transactions of business on such occasions. The whole composition is admirably studied, and in the details we are struck equally with the life and nature thrown into the expressions of the faces, the truth of the various animal-painting, and the brilliance and harmony of the colour and general effect. This fine picture—which, at the time we commenced our engraving of it, formed part of Mr. Flatou's collection exhibiting at the City Gallery in Change-alley—has recently been purchased by a wealthy patron of art in the City.

"STEELE AND HIS CHILDREN." BY EYRE CROWE, JUN.

EYRE CROWE'S little picture, "Steele and his Children" now to be seen at the Winter Exhibition, (which we engrave,) curiously and amusingly illustrates a passage in the career of the well-known essayist, as described in his own correspondence with Lady Steele. The passage runs as follows:—

My dear Prue,— * * * The brats, my girls, stand on each side the table, and Molly says, that what I am writing now is about her new coat. Bess is with me till she has new clothes. Miss Moll has taken upon her to hold the sand-box, and is so incompetent in her office that I cannot write more. * * * Your son at the present writing is mightily well employed in tumbling on the floor of the room, sweeping the sand with a feather. He begins to be very ragged. Betty and Moll give their service to Sam and Myrtle.

It will be seen that Mr. Crowe closely follows the account of this little miniature family picture in every particular. The tattered finery of the three children, their obviously neglected *tenue*, yet their natural quickness, which denotes inherited genius, the admirable disorder of the grandly-furnished apartment, all bespeak the peculiar *laissez-alter* style of the fashionable and versatile wit of the last century. There is a considerable vein of humour and shrewdness in the face of Steele, which is tolerably accurate as a portrait.

"WORCESTERSHIRE MUMMERS."—PAINTED BY
C. CATTERMOLLE.

THIS picture speaks for itself, and its truthfulness and admirable character will be easily recognised by all who have witnessed the original performance in any of our rural districts at this festive season. The village lads pipe and foot it with a will, every figure being a separate study of rustic agility. The young ladies standing under the porch of the farm-house enjoy the scene amazingly; and the contents of the huge brown jug which the old dame is bringing out will be gratefully accepted by the artistes.

The game of morris-dancing, once so general in England, is now confined to few localities. In some parts of Worcestershire it is practised at Christmas time, when the cold weather throws many labourers and others out of employ. Though it still bears the name, it is somewhat of a different nature to the morris-dancing described by Strutt in his "Sports and Pastimes," inasmuch as the hobby-horse, Robin Hood, and Maid Marian have given way to a foreman, or fool, and his company. The party generally consists of the fool, a musician, and six dancers. They are dressed in their best clothes, showing their shirt sleeves, which are adorned with bows and long ends of different coloured ribbons, and any other finery which their wives or sweethearts can furnish to them. The fool has, in addition to his own proper cap, a rabbit-skin on his back and a dog-whip in his hand. To the end of the whip is attached a bladder, full of air, which he swings about, and occasionally administers, in the form of slaps, to his company. The dancers have a short stick in their right hands, and stand in a double row, facing one another. The music strikes up, and they commence by beating time with their sticks against their neighbours' opposite. The fool swings his bladder, and off they go into a figure somewhat resembling "right and left," often ending in an impromptu figure of their own.

This game, played before the porch of a country inn, and in presence of the village spectators, seldom fails to procure for the performers cider and coppers. It is a healthy amusement for the poor fellows, and much better than staving at home doing nothing; but it is to be feared that some of them are not content with the drink given them, and spend, in the attainment of more, the money which they should take home for their wives and families.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Sir Charles Trevelyan, Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury, will succeed Lord Harris as Governor-General of Madras; Mr. Hamilton, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, will succeed Sir Charles Trevelyan in the permanent office which he has just resigned; and there is reason to believe that Mr. Disraeli has appointed Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., C.B., M.P. for Stamford, to succeed Mr. Hamilton as Financial Secretary. Mr. Ralph Earle, who has acted for months as private secretary to Mr. Disraeli, is appointed, it is said, Paid Attaché at Constantinople. He was Unpaid Attaché at Paris when Mr. Disraeli accepted his services on coming into office. Mr. Lytton has also obtained promotion, and joins the embassy at Vienna. Mr. Bonham, many years Consul at Calais, is made Co. sul at Naples, in place of the late Captain Galloway.

LECTURES AT SHORNCLIFFE.—It is arranged that lectures shall be given during the winter to the men quartered in the camp at Shorncliffe. On Thursday last one was given, on "Reminiscences of Brazil," by the Rev. E. G. Parker, Chaplain to the Forces. The lectures for the future will be as follows:—On Thursday next, Jan. 20, "The Geology of our Coast," by Mr. Mackintosh, of Hythe. Jan. 27, "Zigzags; or, Travels in Switzerland," by the Rev. T. R. Maynard of Dover. Feb. 3, "Eminent Mechanics," by Captain Noble, R.E. Feb. 10, "The Druids," by the Rev. J. Young, Presbyterian Chaplain. Feb. 17, "China and the Chinese," by Mr. C. W. Clift, Superintendent Schoolmaster. Feb. 24, "The Wonders of Human Folly," by Mr. Runciman, Schoolmaster 100th Regiment. March 2, "On Astronomy," by the Rev. J. D'Arcy Preston, Assistant Chaplain. March 10, "Travels in Spain," by Major Ewart, R.E. March 17, "Amicable Commerce of Various Nations," by Mr. E. G. Hildyard, Army Schoolmaster.

The proposed dividend of the Union Bank of Australia for the past half year is at the rate of twenty per cent per annum.

On Monday the British Museum, which had been several days closed for the purpose of affording the various assistants a holiday, was reopened for the admission of the public.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. R., Glasgow.—You have no doubt discovered that Black cannot escape in the way proposed, when White moves 3. Kt to K 4th. With regard to the variations, if Black play 1. Kt to Q 4th, White must not take the Kt as if it had been moved to Q's 3rd, but must play his own Kt to Q's 3rd.

R. S., Malines.—The Solution we published of Mr. Healey's beautiful Problem, No. 763, is perfectly correct. How can your suggested variation of 3. R takes Kt invalidate it, since White can obviously checkmate next move by 4. Q to Q 6th?

NASSAU.—The same abbreviated solution of the "Sphinx" was discovered very shortly after the publication of the Problem. It is quite right.

H. L. W., Peshawar, India.—In that case, White would play "3. R to K Kt 3rd—mate."

P. Q. M.—You can probably obtain the chess works named of C. Skeet, the publisher, 10, King William-street, Strand.

L. J. B., Liverpool.—In the examiner's hands.

I. D., Carmarthen.—It shall be examined; but problems submitted for insertion should always be accompanied by solutions.

R. P. GREY, F. E. SLATER, J. PARKY.—All much too obvious.

C. M. M., Nova Scotia.—Nos. 2 and 3 are very mild; the others, just received, shall shortly have attention.

ROOK.—Such a work is in progress. Apply to Mr. Bohn, publisher, York-street, Covent-garden.

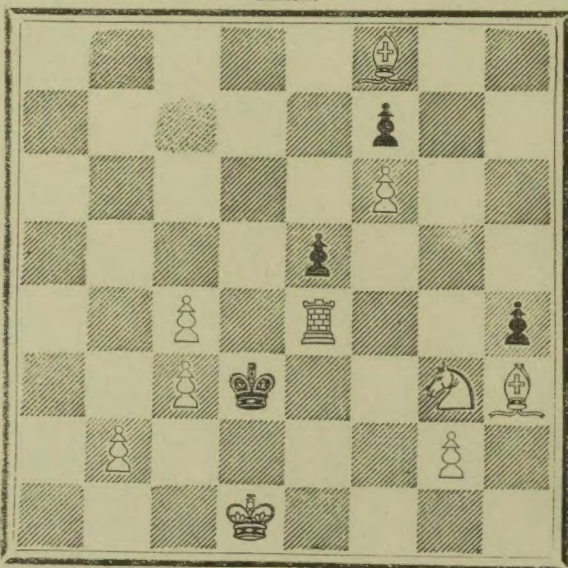
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 776.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 6th	Q to K Bsq, or (a)	4. R checks	Q interposes;
2. R to Q B 7th	R to Q 4th (best)	5. R takes Q (ch)	R interposes
3. R to K Kt 7th	Q takes Q (best)	6. R takes R—Mate	
(a) 1.	R to Q 4th	4. Q to K B 2nd (ch)	R interposes
2. R takes Q B P	Q to K 3rd or *	5. Q takes R—Mate	
3. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R	4. Q or P Mates	
* 2.	R takes R		
3. B to K 4th	Anything		

PROBLEM No. 777.

By R. B. WORMALD.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. MORPHY AND ANDERSSSEN.—GAME V.
(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	29. P takes Kt	Q takes B (ch)
2. P takes P	K Kt to K B 3rd	30. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 5th
3. P to Q 4th	K Kt takes P	31. B to K B 2nd	Q to Q B 3rd
4. P to Q B 4th	K Kt to K B 3rd	32. Q R to Q sq	R takes R (ch)
5. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q B to K B 4th	33. Q takes R	Q takes P (ch)
6. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd	34. Q to Q 3rd	Q takes Q R P
7. Q B to K 3rd	K B to K Q 5th	35. R to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q B 5th
8. Q to Q Kt 3rd	B takes Kt (ch)	36. Q takes Q	R takes Q
9. P takes B	B to K 5th	37. R to K Kt 6th	R to Q B 3rd
10. Kt to Q 2nd	B to Q B 3rd	38. P to Q B 4th	P to Q R 4th
11. K B to Q 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	39. K to K 2nd	R takes Q B P
12. Q to Q B 2nd	P to K R 3rd	40. R takes K P	R to Q B 7th (ch)
13. Castles	P to Q Kt 3rd	41. K to K B 3rd	P to Q 5th
14. Q R to K sq	Q to Q B sq	42. R to K Kt 6th	R to Q B 5th
15. P to K R 3rd	Q to R sq	43. R to K Kt sq	P to Q 5th
16. K to R 2nd	K to R sq	44. P to K 6th	P to Q R 7th
17. K R to K Kt sq	K R to K Kt sq	45. R to Q B sq	R to K 5th
18. P to K Kt 4th	P to K Kt 4th	46. R takes P	R takes P
19. P to K B 4th	Q to K B sq	47. K to K B 4th	R to Q 3rd
20. K R to K Kt 3rd	Q R to Q sq	48. K takes P	R to Q 4th (ch)
21. K Kt to K B 3rd	B takes Kt	49. K to Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
22. K R takes B	Q to Q 3rd	50. R to Q R 8th (ch)	K to K 2nd
23. K to Kt 2nd	K Kt to K R 4th	51. R to Q R 7th	R to Q 2nd
24. P takes K Kt P	P takes P	52. B to K Kt 3rd	R to K Kt 2nd
25. P takes Kt	P to K Kt 5th		(ch)
26. P takes P	K R takes P (ch)	53. K to K R 4th	R to K B 2nd
27. K to K B sq	P to K B 4th	54. R takes Q B P	
28. Q to K B 2nd	K to K 4th		And Black surrendered.

GAME VI.

(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
1. P to Q R 3rd	P to K 4th	23. B to Q Kt 2nd	Q R to Q B sq
2. P to Q B 4th	K Kt to K B 3rd	24. K to R sq	K R to K Kt sq
3. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	25. P to Q 5th	P takes P
4. P takes P	Kt takes P	26. P takes P	Q to Q 2nd
5. P to K 3rd	Q B to K 3rd	27. Kt to Q B 4th	K to K 2nd
6. K Kt to K B 3rd	K B to Q 3rd	28. B takes Kt (ch)	K takes B
7. K B to K 2nd	Castles	29. Q to Q Kt 2nd (ch)	K to K B 2nd
8. P to Q 4th	Kt takes Q Kt	30. Q R to K R 3rd	K R to K Kt 2nd
9. P takes Kt	P to K 5th	31. Q to Q 4th	K to Kt sq
10. Kt to Q 2nd	P to K B 4th	32. Q R to K R 6th	B to K B sq
11. P to K B 4th	P to K Kt 4th	33. P to Q 6th	K R to K B 2nd
12. K B to Q B 4th	B takes B	34. Q R to K R 3rd	Q to Q 5th
13. Kt takes B	P takes K B P	35. K R to Q B sq	Q R to Q B 4th
14. P takes P	Q to K sq	36. Q R to K Kt 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd
15. Castles	Q to Q B 3rd		(ch)
16. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to Q 4th	37. P to K R 3rd	K to R sq
(The game now becomes somewhat interesting.)		38. Q R takes B	
17. Q R to Q Kt sq	P to Q Kt 3rd		
18. Q to R 2nd			
(This is tedious, for if White were tempted to play P to Q Kt 4th, thinking to win the Kt, Black would capture the Pawn with his Rook, leaving White to retake at his peril.)			
19. Q to K 2nd	P to Q B 3rd		
20. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd		
21. P to Q B 4th	Q to K 3rd		
22. Q R to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
(P to Q 5th would have been of no avail.)			
23. K to K B 2nd			

RAILWAY TRAIN FOR EGYPT.—The magnificent engines and carriages constructed for the Pacha of Egypt by Messrs. Robert Stephenson and Co. are now rapidly approaching completion. The exterior decoration of one of the carriages attached to the pavilion engine is nearly complete; the tender of the principal engine is finished; and the spectator can now judge (says the *Newcastle Chronicle*) of the gorgeous effect produced by the masterly admixture of three comparatively poor colours—black, white, and gold. It is impossible to conceive anything more beautiful than the effect produced by simply "ringing the changes" upon these three colours—as white upon black, black upon white, gold upon black, gold upon white, &c. The principal panel in the design is made by the leaves and flowers of the beautiful plant called "the Lily of the Nile." The leaves and flowers of the plant itself are only indicated, but the graceful contour of both leaves and flowers gives the prevailing tone. It will probably be the beginning of February before the exterior decoration is finished, and the sumptuous fittings of the carriages are completed.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Friday week, Mr. Humphrey Brown, late M.P. for Tewkesbury, had awarded to him an immediate certificate of the third class by Mr. Commissioner Evans. The like favour was extended by Mr. Commissioner Fane to Mr. John Townsend, one of the members for Greenwich.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has appointed George Dundas, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Prince Edward.

Mr. G. Oliver is approved of as Consul at Plymouth for the Argentine Confederation.

The Queen has appointed Thomas Watson, Esq., M.D., to be Physician Extraordinary to her Majesty.

Lord Brougham has accepted the office of Honorary President of the Associated Societies of the Edinburgh University.

M. Guizot has sent to his publisher the last sheets of the second volume of his memoirs, which will appear before the end of the month.

The Duke of Argyll delivered a lecture on Geology in the City-hall, Glasgow, on Thursday.

Mr. Layard lectured before the Reading Literary Society, on the discoveries in Assyria on Tuesday.

Mr. Tite, M.P. for Bath, addressed his constituents on Thursday week, and received a vote of confidence from them.

Mr. J. H. Orde, having resigned his situation in the War Office, has ceased to act as Private Secretary to Major-General Peel.

Mr. Morris has declined accepting the Professorship of Law in Galway College, offered him by the Lord Lieutenant.

It is expected that the Exeter and Yeovil line will be completed next July, and opened in the following month.

The motion for a new trial in the Marchmont case was refused on Monday at the Court of Divorce.

A workman in the Dowdall Works died recently from the effects of being bitten by a cat in a rabid state.

The Rev. Theo. Marzials, of the French Church of Edward VI., in London, French Examiner under the Council of Military Education, is appointed first Professor of French Literature at Wellington College.

Dr. E. Atkinson, formerly assistant to Professor Frankland at Owen's College, has received the appointment of Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at Cheltenham College.

The length of cable for the Indian telegraph from Suez to Aden, manufactured by Messrs. Newall and Co., will be dispatched from Liverpool about the 20th inst., in two vessels.

At the Quarter Sessions for the hundred of Salford, which commenced on Monday, a committee of magistrates was appointed to inquire respecting the establishment and operation of Reformatories.

Frank Grant, Esq., R.A., has been selected to paint the subscription portrait of the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, M.P., for the County Hall, Oxford. The artist's terms are 300 guineas.

The monument to Sir William Petty, which has been executed by R. Westmcott, Esq., at the desire of the Marquis of Lansdowne, is now being placed within the abbey church of Romsey.

The Exhibition of the Society of Female Artists, to be opened for the second season next month, will be held in the gallery next the Haymarket Theatre.

The managers of the Artists and Amateurs' Conversazione, meeting in Willis's Rooms, have organised soirées for Feb. 3, March 3, April 7, and May 5.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 827,661 lb., which is an increase of 288,368 lb. compared with the previous statement.

A prison attorney has been appointed by the Court of Aldermen for Whitecross-street Prison. About £500 is annually spent in assisting poor persons.

Lichfield, the birth-place of Johnson, is to have its Free Library and Museum opened in February—the Earl of Lichfield presiding on the occasion.

The marriage of Miss de Salis, a daughter of the late Count de Salis, with Colonel Challoner, of Portlaur Park, took place on Thursday week, by special license, at Harlington, in Middlesex.

A monument is to be erected at St. Petersburg to Sir James Wylie, formerly president of the Medical Academy in that capital. The site chosen is the open space in front of the academy itself.

The railway from Lucca to Pisa, having been sold by auction owing to the bankruptcy of the company, has been purchased by the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Several individuals who were shut up in a room in the prison at Rambouillet, Seine-et-Oise, France, set fire to the straw of their beds a few nights back, and before assistance arrived two were suffocated.

An electric telegraph between Teheran and Tauris is to be established this spring; and also a railway about eight miles long, between Teheran and Elbourg, the Shah's summer residence.

On Saturday last Professor Faraday delivered the last of his short Christmas course of lectures at the Royal Institution. The chemical affinities of metals, and the transference of the former, formed the principal subjects.

The *Supply*, iron screw steam store-ship, is now undergoing repairs in dock, on the completion of which she will again proceed to Asia Minor to receive a cargo of antiquities for the British Museum, under the charge of Commander Ballistien, and with her present crew.

The King of Sardinia has appointed the Marquis Alfieri da Sostegno to the post of President of the Senate for the Legislative Session of 1859. MM. Desambrois de Nivache and Count Selopis are appointed Vice Presidents.

On Tuesday week Professor Scott, of Owen's College, Manchester, delivered the first of a series of four lectures on "The Revival of Letters anterior to the Reformation" at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute.

Mr. James Hutchinson has resigned the chairmanship of the London Stock Exchange on the ground of ill-health. The election of another chairman will take place in March. The present deputy-chairman is Mr. Norbury.

Monday last being Plough Monday, the Lord Mayor proceeded to Guildhall, when the returns of the elections of Common Councilmen; the various wardmotes on St. Thomas's Day last were formally handed in. No presentments were made.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were—on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 3451; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 2730; on the three students' days, 2092; one student's evening, Wednesday, 395; total, 8578.

On the morning of the 5th instant the screw-steamer *Lord Panmure*, from Newcastle for London, was run down by the *Derwent* steamer, of and from London for the Tyne, at the entrance of the Swin. The crew were saved.

Lord Castlemaine has offered to give a site, and also to contribute towards the erection of a Masonic Hall in Athlone. Mr. Ellis, a member of the Athlone Lodge, has promised to advance the funds necessary when a suitable site has been obtained.

The *New York Examiner* says:—"According to the late New York State Census, it appears that out of a population of three and a half millions there are about ninety-seven thousand who can neither read nor write—one thirty-sixth part of the whole."

At Exeter Hall, on Tuesday night, the weekly lecture in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association was delivered by the Rev. Henry Allon. He chose for his subject "The Characteristics and Tendencies of Modern Literature."

Burgess, who was convicted of having murdered his daughter in Exmoor Forest, was hanged at Taunton on Friday week; and Whitworth, who murdered his sweetheart, a servant girl, named Sally Hare, was executed on Saturday last in York.

The Government emigrant ship *Dirigo*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 23rd Nov., for Melbourne, Victoria, with 412 emigrants, and was obliged to put into Milford Haven owing to stress of weather, sailed thence on the 4th inst., with damages repaired and emigrants' provisions replenished.

Mr. Richard Vickers Boyle, one of the gallant defenders of Arrah, has received from Government a grant of lands to the value of £1000 per annum for life, with a reversion to the value of £500 per annum to his heirs, accompanied with a recognition of his "very valuable services" rendered in his fortified house at Arrah in July, 1857.

An interesting Mussulman ceremony took place at Constantinople on the 23rd ult., being the reception by the Sultan of some relics of Omar, consisting of a small carpet on which that personage used to kneel to recite his prayers, and one of his head-dresses. They have been deposited in the mosque by the side of other relics of Mahomet.

At Sion College, on Thursday week, the whole of the almspeople were entertained at dinner in the old College Hall, appropriately decorated; and the dinner was attended by the court of governors and several of the fellows, the president occupying the chair. Divine service was previously celebrated at St. Alphage Church, within the college walls.

THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET,
A very pretty shape, just from Paris.
THE GUINEA-AND-A-HALF VELVET JACKET,
an exceedingly rich velvet,
the shape worn by the Empress Eugenie,
the most becoming Jacket ever produced.
For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders is required.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE GUINEA SEALSKIN MANTLE,
and
THE GUINEA SEALSKIN OUT-DOOR JACKET.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

WHITE FRENCH MUSLIN and BLACK LACE JACKETS, for DINNER or EVENING WEAR.—The prettiest Jackets ever produced. They are trimmed with ribbon, to be had in every colour, and are exceedingly becoming to the figure, price 15s. 9d. For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders is required.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE DRESS HER MAJESTY IS NOW WEARING.
very simple and elegant, with skirt made up, price with material for Bodice, 32s. 6d. It with our new Roseline Jacket complete, 27s. 6d.
THE FAVOURITE AT THE FRENCH COURT.
A double Skirt or Flounced Dress, trimmed with rich, wide figured velvet, price 35s. 6d.; and with Jacket, 41s. 6d.
THE LAST DRESS OUT IN PARIS.
Price, trimmed with Genoa velvet medallions round the entire Dress, 31s. 6d. and 37s. 6d.

OUR NEW FLOUNCED DRESS.
An incredible number sold during the last week.
Price, with Skirt made, 25s. 6d. and 28s. 6d.
A PERFECT LADY'S DRESS.
A Cashmere Dress, with rich drapery side trimmings, Price 41s. 6d. and 45s. 6d.
THE GUINEA FRENCH MERINO DRESS.
A most useful and durable Dress.
For Country Orders, to ensure perfect fit, send size of waist, round the shoulders, and length of skirt behind.
Drawings and Patterns sent post-free.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

MOIRE ANTIQUE DRESSES, 25s.
A magnificent Dress, with rich satin stripes. By far the Handsomest Dress for the price ever offered.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

FRENCH SLEEVES, in all the French Colours, price per pair, 1s. 9d. If with the Genoa Cuff, 3s. 9d. By post 4 stamps.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.—Ladies' Handkerchiefs, White, 11d.; in China Colours, 1s. 4d., post-free. A Superior French Hemmed-Stitched Handkerchief, 9s. 9d. the Half dozen, post-free.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

IMMEDIATE ALTERATION, FURTHER ENLARGEMENT, and REBUILDING of the well-known Establishment
The BEEHIVE, 63 and 64, EDGWARE-ROAD, London, W.
BEECH and BERRALL, Proprietors.
Consequent Disposal of valuable Stock of Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Fancy Dresses, Irish and Table Linens, Ribbons, Lace, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c., at nearly Half Price.
N.B.—For the convenience of Ladies in the Country, Patterns of all the Silks (at Reduced Prices) will be forwarded on application, postage free.

IRISH POPLINS.
RICHARD ATKINSON and CO.,
by Special Appointment, Poplin Manufacturers to the QUEEN,
31, College-green, Dublin.
Atkinson and Co., in returning their grateful thanks to the Nobility and Gentry of the United Kingdom for the liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg respectfully to say that the report so industriously circulated by interested parties that they are about to retire from business is altogether unfounded.
A. and Co. also beg to state (as some parties have assumed the title of Irish Poplin Manufacturers to the Queen) that their house is the only one in the trade that has the honour of holding the Royal Warrant, a copy of which they subjoin.
Patterns for inspection transmitted per post free, and any Poplins ordered sent free of expense to London, Liverpool, Bristol, Plymouth, Falmouth, or Glasgow, from whence they are forwarded without delay, and at the risk of A. and Co.
COPY OF ROYAL WARRANT.
“These are to require you to swear and admit Mr. Richard Atkinson into the place and quality of Irish Poplin Manufacturer in Ordinary to Her Majesty.”
“To have, hold, exercise, and enjoy the said Place, together with all Rights, Privileges, and Advantages thereunto belonging; and for so doing this shall be your Warrant.”
“Given under my hand and seal this 7th day of August, in the first year of Her Majesty's reign.”
(Signed) “CONYNHAM, Lord Chamberlain.”
“To Her Majesty's Gentleman Usher in Daily Waiting.”
“Mr. Richard Atkinson has been sworn and admitted in conformity with the above Warrant.”
(Signed) “WILLIAM MARTIN, Gentleman Usher to the Queen in Daily Waiting.”

IRISH POPLIN MANUFACTORY,
31, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.
From a letter which appeared in an advertisement of this Paper, Dec. 22th, from one of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Household in connection with the Office of the Queen, it appears that WM. ERY and CO., of above address, really are Poplin Manufacturers to the Queen.
They send Patterns for inspection post-free; and deliver Poplins carriage-paid to any part of the three kingdoms.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS and JACKETS.—Seal-skin Mantles, 21s. Seal Jackets, 18s. 9d., 18s. 6d. Novelties in Cloth Cloaks, 15s. 9d., 25s. 6d. New-Shape Cloth Jackets, 9s. 11d., 12s. 9d., 18s. 6d. or richly embroidered Burnous Cloak, 21s.
Rich Velvet Mantles, quilted throughout, 2 to 5 guineas.
Opera Cloaks, all Colours, 13s. 9d.; lined 15s. 9d.
Drawings of the Cloaks and Jackets post-free.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

SHEPHERD CHECK FLOUNCED DRESS,
lined, elegantly trimmed with velvet, and material for Bodice, 14s. 9d.; made up with Paris Jacket, 15s. 6d.
CASHMERE CHECK DRESS, duoppe side trimmings, with material for Bodice, 14s. 9d.; with French Jacket, 15s. 6d.
NEW BARATZA CASHMERE and gazarine DRESS, soft as French merino, lined, richly trimmed with velvet, with material for Bodice, 25s. 6d.; with Jacket, 29s. 6d.
THE NEW PLATED LINSEY DRESS, made complete, 25s. 6d.
CLEAR LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, with NAME, 1s. 1d.; in Colours, 1s. 6d.
Drawings of the Dresses and Patterns post-free.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

BLACK FRENCH FINE CLOAKS, 8s. 11d.,
beautifully bright, wide, and all silk, 35s. 6d. 12 yards; Extra rich, 42s. to 52s. 6d. Patterns free.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

FAMILY MOURNING ORDERS,
at PETER ROBINSON'S
FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.
P. R. begs respectfully to inform Ladies and Families that they can effect a great saving, both of time and expense, by forwarding their orders at once to this Warehouse. He sells his goods really at the most reasonable prices, and guarantees the wear of every article. His stock of Family Mourning is the largest in London; both of goods made up ready for immediate wear, and in the piece, and a note descriptive of the mourning required will insure its being sent forthwith, either in town or to any part of the country, free of carriage.
First-class Dressmaking at very moderate charges.
SKIRTS, trimmed deeply with Crapes, from one guinea to ten.
MANTLES, from 1 guinea to the richest qualities.
BONNETS, in the greatest variety, from 10s. 6d. to 2 guineas.
WIDOWS' CAPS, best quality, 5s. 6d.
Assistants sent to any part to take orders, or Samples and Address, PETER ROBINSON, FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS.—Black Silks, in every make, from 30s. to 60s. Wear guaranteed.
Rich Black Flounced Robes, from 25 guineas.
Shades of Grey and Half-Mourning, at Half Price.
Patterns free. Address, PETER ROBINSON, FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London.

SILKS, Rich Plain, Striped, and Checked Glacé, at 22s. 6d. per Dress of 12 yards—well worth the attention of Families. Patterns sent free by post. Patterns and Prices of their rich stock of Silks.—JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-lane. Established upwards of FIFTY years. Carriage paid upon amounts above 25s.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT.—JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., of 9, Ludgate-lane, established upwards of 50 years, will send patterns or samples free, for inspection or comparison, of their rich DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, with Napkins and Slip-cloths to match, diaper and damask, by the yard, 5-7-4-8-4, and 10-4 wide; sheetings in width from 1 to 34 yards; cotton sheeting from 1 to 3 yards wide; buckram, medical, Baden-Baden, roll towings, glass and knife cloths, dusters, &c., made up and marked upon the shortest notice. Carriage paid upon amounts above 25s.

NOTICE
KING and CO., Silkmercers, &c., 243, Regent-street, beg to announce that during the late dull season they have purchased (for cash) many thousand pounds' worth of NEW SPRING SILKS, Muslins, Barèges, and Mohairs, which they now intend selling at about half the usual prices.
N.B. King and Co. also beg to announce that they have opened a Branch Establishment at 243, Regent-street (east-side, opposite Princess-street), where they intend keeping a magnificent stock of the richest Silks, Muslins, Barèges, Fancy Dresses, Shawls, and Mantles, at about half the usual prices.

NOTICE
PATTERNS of SILKS, &c., SENT Post-free to any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and the Colonies.
Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

NOTICE
LADIES RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY, or Abroad, will save 50 per cent in their Spring Purchases by writing for Patterns to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

A FRENCH
SILK DRESS, and VELVET SCARF to match included, for 43 2s. 6d.
The great novelty for 1890, worn by the Queen and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, can be obtained only at KING and CO.'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

MOURNING and HALF-MOURNING SILKS at Half Price.
Black Glacé Silks 41 5 6 Full Dress.
Black Flounced Silks 2 2 6
Patterns sent post-free.
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THE NEW SPRING SILKS, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Glacé Striped Silks 0 16 6 Full Dress, 12 yards.
Shepherd's Plaid Silks 1 5 6 Full Dress.
French Armaures 1 12 6
Checked Foulé de Soies 1 15 6
Broadened French Silks 1 17 6
Jaquer French Silks 2 2 6
Three-flounced Silks 2 2 6
Two-flounced Silks 2 12 6
New Tartan Flounced Silks 3 10 6
Moiré Antiques 3 18 6
New Broché Double Skirts 4 10 6
New Jaquer Flounced Silks 4 10 6
And the New Marie Stuart Silk Robe 3 18 6
Patterns sent post-free.—Address to King and Co., Regent-st., London.

FRENCH BANQUEROUTE!!!
Sale of Gloves and Cambric Handkerchiefs.
To effect a dividend.
Bourdillon and Lempriere agents.
Baker and Crisp, consignees to the Creditors.
500 dozen of the very best Paris Kid Gloves will be sold for 25s. 6d. the dozen—worth 3 guineas; 793 dozen of the best Grenoble, ditto, will also be disposed of for 14s. 6d. the dozen—worth 27s. 6d. white, and coloured. The trade will not be supplied.
The Handkerchief Stock comprises hundreds of dozens of beautiful Real handkerchiefs, which we shall sell at 5s. 6d., 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s., and 21s. the dozen.
Also 500 dozen Hair Cord and Tape Borders, 3, 3, and 4 square, for 6s. 9d., 12s. 6d., 18s., and 25s. the dozen. Each number cost at the last Custom-house Sale double the amount. 1607 beautifully embroidered, 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each. 35s. 15s. fine Handkerchiefs, worked on the real pine-apple cloth, 13s. and 21s.—worth 24 each.
Samples of any sent for two extra stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street. Only entrance Corner of Maddox-street.

LAST YEAR'S MUSLINS!!!
Barèges and Balzarines at Half the original Cost.
Patterns Post-free. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

THE NEW SPRING MOHAIRS!!!
50 per Cent Cheaper than any other House.
Patterns post-free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (only entrance corner of Maddox-street).

RICH FRENCH MOIRE ANTIQUES!!!
29s. 6d. the Robe, equal in appearance and wear to any 5-guinea dress.
Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street).

ENORMOUS IMPORTATION OF INDIA SHAWLS.—The recent disturbances in India appear to have had little influence over the commerce of the interior, as affecting the importations of produce into this country. The charming and salubrious valley of Cashmere continues to supply the cultivated taste of European ladies with the most gorgeous and beautifully-wrought shawls. The sale just concluded was one of the largest on record, and, notwithstanding a prevalent opinion to the contrary, owing possibly to the quantity of shawls imported, has passed off with complete success. We understand that Messrs FARMER and ROGERS, of Regent-street, have, in anticipation of a further advance in prices, speculated largely at the sale, and these purchases, in addition to those made by private contract, must greatly enhance the interest attached to this important branch of their celebrated emporium.
Farmer and Rogers, 171, 173, 175, Regent-street, W.

CHALES des INDES, dessins magnifiques et de la plus belle qualité, qui viennent d'être importés par Messrs. FARMER et ROGERS, Regent-street, où se trouve la plus grande choix de Chales Cachemir dans l'Europe. Tout est marqué en chiffres connus.—THE GREAT SHAWL EMPORIUM, 171, 173, and 175, Regent-street.

LOCKE'S LINSEY WOOLSEYS for Dresses and Petticoats, in various new mixtures and designs. Patterns free on application. By appointment to the QUEEN, CLAY TARTAN and SCOTCH TWEED WAREHOUSES, 119 and 127, Regent-street, W.

JUPONS, JUPONS.—Ladies, before making your Purchases, see ROBERT'S NEW WHITE ALPACA JUPON for the BALL-ROOM.—Patent Steel Jupons, from 5s. 6d.; Real Linsey Woolsey ditto, from 4s. 6d. A lot of Real Paris-wove Corsets at 7s. 11d. Children's Stays and Belts in endless variety. Private fitting-rooms. Country orders promptly executed. Size of waist only required.—George Roberts, English and Foreign Corset Merchant, 128, Oxford-street, and 4, Lowndes-terrace, Knightbridge, London.

SORIE DE BAL.
OPERA and EVENING CLOAKS, 8s. 11d., 10s. 6d., to 21s.
VELVET and CLOTH CLOAKS.—Upwards of 500 of the last fashion will be sold, from 21s. to 41 guineas.
The NEW SOIE DES FEES.—Barège de Soie Soufflée Tiarlartan Robes, 10s. 6d. to 21s., with an endless variety of Evening Dresses, are selling at
SEWELL and CO.'S, Compton House, Frith-street.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS and RIDING JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of materials and prices sent post-free.
J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

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BABIES' BASSINETS, Trimmed and Furnished.
Ready for use, are sent home free of carriage.
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Descriptive Lists, with Prices sent free by post.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of which are sent home throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES, for Ladies and Children of all ages.
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IMPROVED PRINTED FLANNEL SHIRTS.
A large Assortment in all the newest designs and in all Colours. 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 12s. 6d.
Priced-Books, with 90 Illustrations and Patterns for Selection, post-free for Two Stamps.
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BOYS' SHIRTS in ALL SIZES.—A large Assortment in various qualities and superior finish. Priced-Books, with 80 Illustrations, gratis post-free.
RODGERS and CO., Improved Shirtmakers and Manufacturing Hosiery, 59, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

IMPORTANT to LADIES requiring Ready-made LINEN of first-rate material and sewing, at moderate prices. Books of Prices, &c., free by post, by addressing "Ladies' Department."—WHITELOCK, & CO., Outfitters, 126, Strand. N.B.—Opposite the Church, near Somerset House.

H. J. and D. NICOLL'S PALETOT WAREHOUSE, at 114, 116, 118, 120, REGENT-STREET, W., and 22, CORNHILL, E.C., where Clothing for Gentlemen, of the best qualities, may be obtained, and at the moderate charges originating with this establishment—a circumstance the higher and middle classes who deal with Messrs. NICOLL or their agents have long since discovered and appreciated.
Messrs. NICOLL, for shaping and fitting garments, not only employ the best talent in England, but also obtain from France and Germany, but they secure to their customers all those advantages which arise from there being no intermediate profit between manufacturer and consumer. The following may, for example, be chiefly referred to:—NICOLL'S NEW REGISTERED PALETOTS are worn by professional men who desire to avoid anything like singularity of dress, and to retain the appearance well-known to be afforded by this garment.
For those Gentlemen who prefer NICOLL'S CAPE PALETOT, a garment concealing, but giving great freedom to the arms, a variety will always be ready for immediate use; and estimates, as usual, are submitted for Military Uniforms and for Servants' Liveries.

WARWICK HOUSE, 142 and 144, REGENT-STREET, W., is an Establishment also belonging to H. J. and D. NICOLL in whose Show-rooms female attendants exhibit the Household Jacket, the rich Seal Fur Jacket, the popular Highland Cloak, Riding Habits, and Pantalons des Dames à Cheval.
Also in WARWICK HOUSE, but in another part of the premises, there may be seen every material adapted for the Clothing of Young Gentlemen at school and for other purposes. The Kilned or Highland Costume, as worn by the Royal Princes, may also be inspected, with the Cap, Sporan, Scarf, Hose, and all the ornaments proper for this Costume, now becoming so popular for youths under ten years of age.

COMFORT to the FEET.—Ease in Walking.—THE PANNUS CORIUM BOOTS and SHOES are extremely soft and easy, and a certain relief for tender feet.—HALL and CO., Patentees, 2, Wellington-street, Strand (leading to Waterloo-bridge).

FIRST-CLASS ELASTIC BOOTS at MODERATE PRICES.—Ladies' Paris Kid Elastic Boots, Military Heels, 14s. 6d.; Double Soles, 15s. 6d.; Treble Soles, 17s. 6d. Elastic House Boots, 8s. 6d. Gentlemen's Elastic Boots for Walking, or for Dress, 22s. 6d. Catalogue free by post.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, OXFORD-STREET, W.

ARE LADIES aware their Dresses and other Winter Colours to look like new? By HENWOOD and PAXMAN, 23, LAWRENCE-LANE, Cheapside.—Steam Dye-works, West Bromwich. Blacks and Browns dyed daily, and Mourning orders executed in a few hours.

THE PATENT ENAMELLED CIGAR should be used by every Smoker. The mouth end, being covered with a pure enamel, prevents the unrolling of the leaf and the absorption of moisture from the lips; also the exudation of juice from the tobacco. The Cigar is pierced by a hollow drill, insuring its free drawing. No extra price. Foreign and British. Sample box, six fine Havannahs, free per post, 24 stamps; three, 12 stamps. Dépôt, 59, Moorgate-street.

CLUN FOREST MUTTON.—LIDSTONE and CO., distillers, Butcher to Her Majesty, have now to offer to the Nobility and Gentry a very superior class of small mutton, known as the Clun Forest Mutton, which is remarkable for its whiteness, colour, and high flavour. They have to add that they have a large supply of Welsh and Dartmoor also. 110, New Bond-street.

THE EUROPEAN and COLONIAL WINE COMPANY, 122, Pall-mall, S.W.
The above Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Nobility, Gentry, and Private Families with pure WINES of the highest character at a saving of at least 30 per cent.
Royal Victoria Sherry 32s. per dozen
South African Port or Sherry 20s. and 24s. "
Sparkling Espenay Champagne 32s. and 36s. "
Pale Cognac Brandy 32s. and 36s. "
No charge for either bottles or packages, and free to any railway station.—Cash. WILLIAM RUD TIPPINS, Manager.

CADIZ.—A PURE PALE SHERRY, of the Amontillado character, 38s. per dozen, cash. We receive a regular and direct shipment of this fine Wine.
HENRY BRETT and CO., Importers, Old Funnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

FOSTER and INGLE, 45, Cheapside.—South Africa enjoys the soil to nurture and the sun to ripen richest grapes and yield the best wine. SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY, Marsala, and Madeira, 20s. and 24s.; and Port and Amontillado, 24s. per dozen. The selected parcels may be justly named noblessees.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY v. COGNAC BRANDY.—This celebrated OLD IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

PURE BRANDY, 16s. per Gallon.—Pale or Brown EAU-DE-VIE, of exquisite flavour and great purity identical, indeed, in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac district, which are now difficult to procure at any price, 36s. per dozen, French bottles and cases included, or 16s. per gallon.
HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Funnival's Distillery, Holborn.

UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA, of the true juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the still without the addition of sugar or any ingredient whatever. Imperial glasses, 12s.; or in one-dozen cases, 20s. each, package included.
HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Funnival's Distillery, Holborn.

STOGUMBER MEDICINAL PALE ALE is brewed with the water from Harry Hill's Well. It cures diseases, and is renovating, reasonable, and delicious. References to the faculty. B. HOLDEN, 55a, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, in London agent. H. Watts, Manager, Stogumber, Taunton. Drum trinkt und trinkt wider, dass cure lebensfrohe Wange rosig strahle.

PATENT LENTILIZED COCOA is superior in nutritious element to all others, and, being easy of digestion, is better adapted for a general beverage than either tea or coffee. Copies of the Reports of Professor Letheby and Dr. Hassall on the invaluable properties of the Lentilized Cocoa may be obtained from Taylor Brothers, Cocoa Merchants, London (the exclusive manufacturers of the article); and also from the principal Grocers throughout the kingdom, who are now selling the Lentilized Cocoa in Cansisters at 1s. 6d. per lb., and a superior Lentilized Chocolate at 2s. per lb.—None is genuine unless signed "TAYLOR BROTHERS."

EPPS'S COCOA.—Epps, Homoeopathic Chymist, London.—This excellent preparation, originally produced specially for the use of homoeopathic patients, having been adopted by the general public, can now be had of the principal grocers. Each packet is labelled James Epps, Homoeopathic Chymist, London.

NO HONEST GROCER or CHEMIST for extra profit will try to substitute inferior articles for BROWN and POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR. Each packet has BROWN and POLSON'S name and trade mark. "This is superior to anything of the kind known."—Lancet. 15-ounce packets, 8d.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA, "always good alike," is secured by importing it not covered with powdered colour, preventing the Chinese passing off the low-priced brown autumn leaves as the best. The "Lancet" (p. 318) states of H. and Co.'s Tea:—"The green, not being covered with Prussian blue, is a dull olive; the black is not intensely dark." Wholesome and good tea, 1s. 6d. 4s., and 5s. 4d. per lb.—Pursell, Cornhill, Elphinstone, 327, Regent-st.; Wolf, 75, St. Paul's; Dodson, Borough. Sold in packets by Horniman's in all parts of the Kingdom.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, SEE THAT YOU GET IT, as inferior kinds are often substituted.

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